

# ARMY NAVY

## JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 35.  
WHOLE NUMBER 267.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

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### "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.



The Standard Arm of Great Britain. Adopted also by the Turkish Government and used by its Troops, with great effect, during the late war.

The Long-Range Rifle of the World.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT TURKISH WAR GIVE THE STRONGEST TESTIMONY TO THE WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY OF THE PEABODY-MARTINI RIFLES WITH WHICH THEIR OPPONENTS WERE ARMED.

General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

The London Times of January 29th, 1880, says: "The rifles carried by the Turkish Infantry were the best in existence." Also, "The Infantry rifles of the Turks were the best known."

On page 329 of the published report of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance for 1879, Captain E. M. WRIGHT, of the Frankford Arsenal says: "We all know that the Turkish army was supplied with excellent arms and ammunition." General WHISTLER, of the U. S. Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range."

A LARGE STOCK OF RIFLES ALWAYS ON HAND READY FOR DELIVERY.

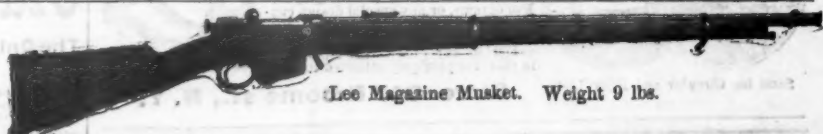
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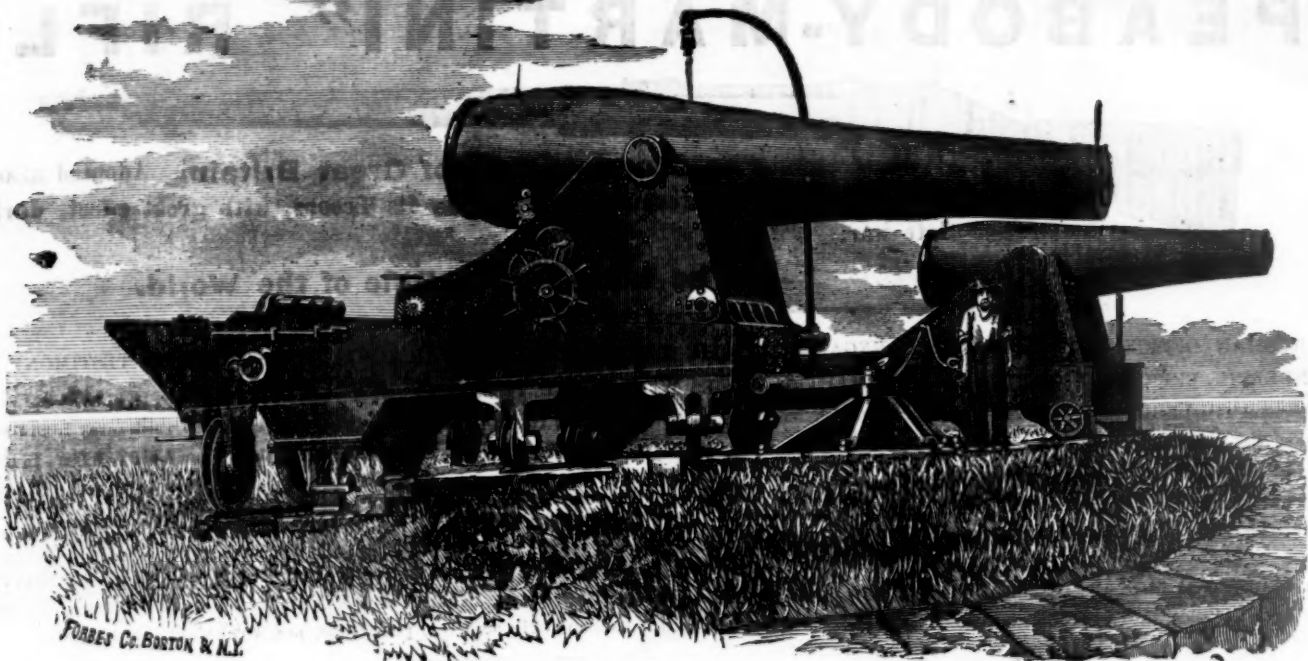
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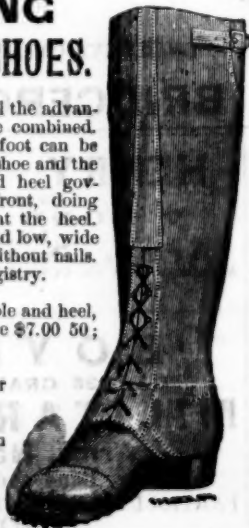
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 fit around the instep and heel govern-  
 ed by the lacing in front, doing  
 away with all slipping at the heel.  
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 heels, English grain leather, Red or  
 Black, with or without nails.

Price \$12.00 by mail, 75 cents extra for postage and registry.

English Grain Leather ARMY SHOE, broad sole and heel,  
 wide shank, red or black with or without nails. Price \$7.00 50;  
 cents extra by mail.

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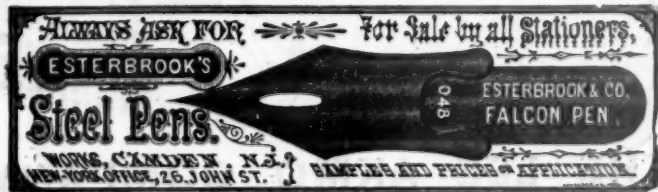
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 and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demon-  
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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Commander-in-Chief*  
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. SHERMAN, *General of the Army of the United States,*  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adjt.-General.*  
H. J. CROSBY, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

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Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*  
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*  
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer, *Chief Signal Officer.*  
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*  
Brig.-General R. Macfay, *Commissary-General of Subsistence.*  
Brig.-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*  
Brig.-General Benj. Alvor, *Paymaster-General.*  
Brig.-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*  
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.  
Hdqs. St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,  
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. Capt. C. H.  
Potter, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,  
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Co. K,  
5th Infantry, A. A. G.

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Infantry, A. A. G.

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A. A. G.

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commanding Hdqs. Fort McKavett, Tex. 1st Lieut. J. McA.  
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Capt. J. M. J. Sano, 7th Infantry, A. A. General.

### PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—Lt. Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Inf., comd'g.

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Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.

Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 3d st. Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West  
Washington st. Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 9½ Cherry st. 1st Lieut. H. Wygant, 24th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st. Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st. Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.

Washington, D. C., 121 H st. Capt. Henry C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

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Capt. James Forney, U. S. M. C.

G. O. 6, DEPT. DAKOTA, Feb. 18, 1880.

Declares the boundaries of the Military Reservation of Fort  
Keogh, Montana Territory. Total area reserved, about 90.03  
square miles.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The Adjutant-General, Chief Q. M.,  
and Medical Director Dept. of Texas will accompany the  
Comd'g Gen. to Galveston, Tex., and return, on official busi-  
ness (S. O. 58, March 20, D. T.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by  
Maj. Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., to Portland, Ore., and re-  
turn, on Jan. 11th, 20th, 23d, and 31st, and Feb. 7th, 14th,  
21st, 23d, 25th, and 28th—on public business, are confirmed  
(S. O. 39, March 8, D. C.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon A. K. Smith will return  
from Santa Fe, N. M., to his station at David's Island, N. Y.  
Harbor (S. O. 36, March 23, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Gardner, member G. C.-M. at Fort  
Ellis, M. T., April 5 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

Capt. C. DeWitt, Asst. Surg., to accompany Co. B, 9th In-  
fantry, from Fort Sidney, Neb., to Fort Niobrara, and re-  
port to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 26, March 25, D. P.)

Capt. E. B. Mosely, Asst. Surg., having relinquished re-  
mainder of leave of absence, is relieved from duty with the  
Ute Expedition and assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb.  
(S. O. 26, c. s., D. P.)

Maj. C. C. Byrne, Surg., in addition to his duties as post  
surgeon, Fort Snelling, Minn., to take charge, temporarily,  
of the office of the Medical Director of the Dept. Dakota (S.  
O. 30, March 20, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward James Simpson is relieved from duty at Ft.  
Laramie, W. T., and will report to the C. O. Ft. Sidney, Neb.,  
for duty, with a view to accompanying the troops to go thence  
to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 25, March 23, D. P.)

On the recommendation of the Medical Director of the  
Dept. Texas, the contract of A. A. Surg. J. F. Ward is an-  
nulled to take effect the 31st March (S. O. 57, March 19,  
D. T.)

Hosp. Steward Fred Mayer, having reported at the Dept.  
Mo., will proceed at once to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to  
the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 68, March 27, D. M.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's cert. granted Asst. Surg.  
J. W. Brewer is extended three months on Surgeon's cert.  
(S. O., March 26, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Par. 3, S. O. 30, c. s., from the Dept.  
Columbia, is so amended as to substitute the name Paymaster  
Major James P. Canby to pay at Vancouver Bks and Arsenal,  
W. T., instead of Paymaster Major Joseph H. Eaton (S. O.  
39, March 8, D. C.)

### THE LINE.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week  
ending March 27, 1880:

Co. D, 12th Inf., to Camp J. A. Rucker, Ariz. T.

Co. E, 12th Inf., to Camp Thomas, Ariz. T.

Co. B, 16th Inf., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Co. E, 16th Inf., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Co. I, 23d Inf., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters  
and A. B. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Cp. Howard  
Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Boise Bks, Idaho T.;  
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath,  
Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, having  
completed the course of instruction in rifle practice at Fort  
Walla Walla, W. T., will proceed to Boise Bks, I. T., and  
there institute, under the direction of the C. O., a course of  
instruction similar to that just terminated at the former  
post (S. O. 41, March 10, D. C.)

Promotion.—2d Lieut. George B. Backus, Co. M, Fort  
Walla Walla, W. T., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Shelton, de-  
ceased, which carries him to Co. L, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S.  
O. 42, March 11, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Colville, W. T., was ordered,  
March 5, to send Private John Foley, Co. H, to the Presidio  
of San Francisco, Cal., as witness before a G. C.-M. (S. O.  
37, March 5, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters  
and G. C. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;  
D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Edward J. Spaulding, member,  
G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 30 (S. O. 31, March  
23, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Alexander, Capt. George L. Tyler,  
Thomas J. Gregg, James G. MacAdams, 1st Lieut. Daniel C.  
Pearson, 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, members, G. C.-M. at  
Fort Ellis, M. T., April 5 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien, member, G. C.-M. at the Cavalry  
Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 1 (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Upon the recommendation of their C. O.,  
Privates James Mitchell and John Duris, Co. B, under charges  
of desertion, are restored to duty without trial (S. O. 38,  
March 25, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters  
and H. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. B. D. F. Fort Sanders,  
W. T.; C. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E.  
I. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Chas. Morton, member, G.  
C.-M. at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 1 (S.  
O., March 29, W. D.)

Festivities at Fort Sanders, W. T.—From this post a cor-  
respondent writes, March 25: "Despite the restraints of the  
Lenten season, the devotees of Terpsichore, out here, seem  
bent on the enjoyment of the ball-room, even at the risk of  
future salvation. Since Cos. A, B, D, and F, 3d Cav., arrived  
here from the Ute Expedition, this post has been prolific in  
balls, theatrical entertainments, and socials of various kinds.  
On Wednesday evening last, Co. F, 3d Cav., (Capt. John C.  
Thompson) gave a grand complimentary ball in the theatre  
building at this post. At 9.30 p. m. the building was filled  
with 'fair women and brave men.' To the inspiring music of  
the 4th Infantry band the ball was opened with the grand  
march and lancers, and the lovers of the dance had ample  
opportunity for enjoyment until almost daybreak. Through-  
out the evening every one seemed intent upon only one ob-  
ject—enjoyment. Mornus ruled the throng, and his sway  
was not disputed. The march to supper (about midnight)

was not the least enjoyable of the proceedings. Nearly two  
hundred sat down to a right royal feast, fit to tempt the most  
epicurean taste, and it is needless to say that for some time  
wine, wit, and humor flowed in equal streams. After supper  
dancing was resumed and everything went 'merry as a mar-  
riage bell.' At 4 o'clock A. M. the enjoyments of the night  
were brought to a close; the ladies went away radiant with  
smiles, and hoping soon to have an opportunity of spending  
another such pleasant time; the men to once more engage  
in the stern realities of a soldier's life on the frontiers."

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters  
and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno,  
Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort  
Elliot, Tex.  
• Ute Expedition.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James Parker will proceed to  
Fort Garland, Colo., and report to the C. O. for temporary  
duty with Co. K, pending the action on the application which  
has been made for his transfer to that company (S. O. 65,  
March 23, D. M.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Eugene Bortz, of Co. L, will  
return to Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 67, March 25, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Private John D. Hart, Co. H, now on duty  
at Fort Reno, Ind. T., is transferred to Co. E, 16th Inf., sta-  
tioned at that post (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

Private John Skeeles, Co. C, now with his command at  
Fort Sill, Ind. T., is transferred to Co. K, 16th Inf., stationed  
at that post (S. O., March 31, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters  
and B. C. D. E. F. K. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; A. H. I. M.  
Camp on White River, Colo.; G. L. Fort Washakie, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, member, G.  
C.-M. at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 1 (S.  
O., March 29, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters  
and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp  
Huachuca, A. T.; C. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache,  
A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G.  
Camp Thomas, A. T.; L. Fort Bayard, N. M.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, member, G.  
C.-M. at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 1 (S.  
O., March 29, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters  
and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln,  
D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, 2d Lieut.  
Archie Gibson, members, and 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Varnum  
J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 30 (S. O.  
31, March 23, D. D.)

Capt. Thomas M. McDougall, 1st Lieut. John C. Gresham,  
2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Brewer, Thomas H. Barry, members,  
and 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Edgerly, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort  
Yates, D. T., April 1 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, Myles Moylan, Henry Jack-  
son, 1st Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, 2d Lieuts. Albert J. Rus-  
sell, Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. George  
D. Wallace, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., April 1  
(S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-one days, Lieut.-Col. Elmer  
Otis, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 32, March 23, D. D.)

Seven days, 2d Lieut. James F. Bell, now in St. Paul,  
Minn., upon the expiration of which he will report at Hdqs.  
Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 33, March 25, D. D.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Terrence McLaughlin, Co. B,  
will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., to give evidence before a  
G. C.-M., to be appointed at that post (S. O. 32, March 23,  
D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters  
and G. Fort Kingdome, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H.  
L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh;  
K. San Felipe, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.  
† In the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gillmore will re-  
port to the Comd'g. Gen. Dept. of West Point for temporary  
duty (S. O., March 27, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, ten days (S. O. 58,  
March 20, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Private W. L. Stevenson, Co. C, is detailed  
on duty in the post hospital at Fort McKavett, Tex., as Hos-  
pital Steward of the second class (S. O. 57, March 19, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters,  
Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton,  
N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Union,  
N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.  
† In the field.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—  
Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort  
Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton,  
Tex.  
† In the field.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, member, and  
1st Lieut. J. T. Morrison, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Cavalry  
Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 1 (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Major George W. Schofield, Fort Sill,  
Ind. T., one month (S. O. 30, March 30, M. D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Joshua Minter, having re-enlisted,  
is assigned to Co. D (S. O. 58, March 20, D. T.)

Private W. A. Hopkins, having re-enlisted, is assigned to  
Co. D (S. O. 59, March 23, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters  
and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.;  
C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort  
Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major John Mendenhall, member, G.  
C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 5 (S. O. 53, April  
1, D. E.)

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is assigned  
to Bat. G, at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 53, April 1, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Major John Mendenhall, seven days (S.  
O. 52, March 29, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Head-  
quarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston,  
N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H.  
Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort  
Clark, Tex.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters  
and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.;  
E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.;  
H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort  
Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. William Sinclair will proceed to



the Q. M. Depot, N. Y. City, for the purpose of inspecting certain horses to be purchased for Light Bat. C (S. O. 55, April 1, D. E.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, John B. Myrick, 1st Lieut. James Chester, Joseph M. Califf, John B. Eaton, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, members, and 2d Lieut. G. P. Scriven, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 5 (S. O. 53, April 1, D. E.)

**4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.**—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

**Detached Service.**—Major William M. Graham, at Fort Canby, W. T., was ordered, March 4, to repair to Vancouver Bks, W. T., on public business (S. O. 40, March 3, D. C.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major William M. Graham is detailed as a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 23, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 39, March 8, D. C.)

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

**Furlough.**—The C. O. Key West, Fla., will grant to Sergt. John Becker, Bat. E., a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 37, March 29, D. S.)

**1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.**—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. Douglas M. Scott, Matthew Markland, 2d Lieut. Charles G. Starr, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., April 1 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 32, March 23, D. D.)

The Yankton, D. T., *Herald*, of March 13, says: "1st Sergeant Mulcahy, of Co. C, is enjoying a brief leave of absence among his many friends in Yankton. Sergt. Mulcahy is one of the most popular non-commissioned officers in his regiment and has always proved an honor to the Service wherever duty chanced to place him. He earned his present leave by coming off the champion in a recent target match at the post."

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. Camp Chelan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard Idaho.

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.**—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, member, and 1st Lieut. William Mitchell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., April 5 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

**4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.**—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will report to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits of the 2d and 7th Cav., en route to Fort A. Lincoln. On arrival at Fort A. Lincoln, Lieut. Bailey will report to the C. O. of the post, and Capt. Spaulding, 2d Cav., for duty with recruits for Fort Keogh and Custer, and to accompany them, on the opening of navigation, as far as Fort Keogh, where he will join his company (S. O. 32, March 23, D. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. William W. Sanders, Hamilton S. Hawkins, 1st Lieut. William Badger, 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, members, G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 30 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

**7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.**—Headquarters and A. D. G. I. Fort Snelling, Minn.; B. C. E. F. H. K. Camp on White River, Colo.

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters and F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

**9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.**—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F. K. Camp on Snake River, Idaho.

**Inspection of Post.**—Capt. Edwin Pollock, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to make an inspection of the Post of Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 36, March 23, D. N. M.)

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

**Detached Service.**—Major J. J. Coppinger, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and make a thorough inspection of that post (S. O. 65, March 23, D. M.)

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Warren C. Beach, member, G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 30 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield is relieved from duty in the Dept. of South, to take effect April 20, 1880, and will join his company (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Hucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; E. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; H. Angel Island, Cal.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. George S. Wilson will take charge of all military prisoners in the Dept. of Arizona, now awaiting transportation to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal., and thereafter report to the Adjutant-General thereof, for further orders (S. O. 34, March 19, D. A.)

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

• **Ute Expedition**

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

• **At Camp on San Juan River, Colo.** (an out-post of Fort Wingate, N. M.)

**To Join.**—2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will join his company (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private William Britton, Co. G, is relieved from duty with the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines, New Mexico Division, and will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., with a view to being sent to the station of his company, Fort Bliss, Tex., by first opportunity (S. O. 35, March 19, D. N. M.)

Private John W. Green, Co. G, is detailed for duty as repairman with the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines in New Mexico, vice Reynolds, relieved, and will report to Lieut. James Allen, Acting Signal Officer, in charge, for duty (S. O. 37, March 25, D. N. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; K. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.; D. Fort Gibson, I. T.

• **Ute Expedition.**

• **At Coffeyville, Kas.**

**Change of Station.**—Co. B is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and take post. Co. E is relieved from further duty at Fort Reno, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and take post (S. O. 67, March 25, D. M.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private James Elliott, Co. E, now on duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T., is transferred to Co. H, 4th Cav., stationed at that post (S. O., March 29, W. D.)

Private Hugo Paecok, Co. K, now with his command at Fort Sill, Ind. T., is transferred to Co. C, 4th Cav., stationed at that post (S. O., March 31, W. D.)

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. William English, member, G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 30 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

Capt. Edward P. Pearson, Lyster M. O'Brien, 1st Lieut. James Brennan, 2d Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, Edward Chynoweth, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., April 1 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D. Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., April 5 (S. O. 31, March 23, D. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

• **Ute Expedition.**

• **On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.**

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major Robert H. Offley, Capt. P. H. Remington, E. H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. T. M. Wenie, 2d Lieut. E. D. Smith, members, and 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Dodge, Kas., March 29 (S. O. 67, March 25, D. M.)

**To Join.**—Capt. P. H. Remington will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Dodge, Kas., on Court-martial duty, on the completion of which he will proceed to join his company at Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 67, March 25, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

• **Leave of Absence.**—Six months, Capt. John N. Coe (S. O., March 30, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Edward McDonnell, Co. A, will proceed, at once, and report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., to enable him to obey a subpoena transmitted to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 57, March 19, D. T.)

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.**—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. G. H. Burton was ordered, March 23, to return from Santa Fe, N. M., to his station at Columbus Bks, Ohio (S. O. 36, March 23, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Fort Townsend, W. T., was ordered, March 6, to send 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt to Vancouver Bks, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 33, March 6, D. C.)

**Relieved.**—Capt. George M. Downey and William H. Boyle are relieved as members G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 23, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 39, March 8, D. C.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private William L. Whiting, Co. G, is relieved from extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. as telegraph operator and repairman, and will report for duty with his company (S. O. 33, March 6, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Killebuck, Tex.; E. Post of San Antonio, Tex.

• **In the field.**

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.**—Headquarters and B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

• **At Caldwell, Kas.**

**Detached Service.**—Capt. J. T. Haskell, having conducted a detachment of seventy-two recruits for the 15th Inf. to Santa Fe, N. M., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., and will then return to his proper station, at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 36, March 23, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Clagett was ordered, March 26, to proceed from the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., to Caldwell, Kas., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty at the camp at that point (S. O. 68, March 27, D. M.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. T. M. K. Smith, member, G. C.-M. Fort Dodge, Kas., March 29 (S. O. 67, March 25, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

• **In the field.**

**Mounted Service.**—2d Lieut. B. W. Leavell is announced, for the month of Feb., 1880, as on duty in the service of the United States requiring him to be mounted. He is entitled to mounted pay, accordingly (S. O. 57, March 19, D. T.)

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.

• **In the field.**

**Detached Service.**—Chaplain George G. Mullins will visit

the posts in the Dept. of Texas, in connection with his duties as assistant to the officer in charge of education in the Army, in the following order: Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, Fort McIntosh, Fort Duncan, Fort Clark, San Antonio, Fort McKavett, Fort Concho, Fort Stockton, Fort Davis, Fort Griffin (S. O., March 30, W. D.)

1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn will stand relieved from further duty at Galveston, Tex., and then proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for further orders (S. O. 57, March 19, D. T.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Robert Hopkins, having re-enlisted, is assigned to Co. F (S. O. 58, March 20, D. T.)

**Shot by the Sheriff.**—A despatch from Fort Davis, March 26, says: "Deputy Sheriff Latham shot and killed a soldier of the 25th Infantry last evening, while trying to arrest him. Latham claims that he used the pistol as a club, when it exploded, the ball passing through the soldier's brain. The public discredit his statement. Latham has been arrested."

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1880.**

1st Lieutenant Charles M. Edwards (retired)—Died July 30, 1879, at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf., comdg. Camp at White River, Colo., on unserviceable property (S. O. 24, March 19, D. P.)

Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., will inspect six public mules, pertaining to Co. H, 8th Cav. (S. O. 57, March 19, D. T.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Dodge, Kas., March 29. Detail: Six officers of the 19th Inf.; Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf., and Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring.

At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., March 30. Detail: Four officers of the 6th Inf.; three officers of the 7th Cav., and one officer from 11th Inf., 2d Cav., and 17th Inf.

At Fort Meade, D. T., April 1. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Cav., and three officers of the 1st Inf.

At Fort Yates, D. T., April 1. Detail: Five officers of the 17th Inf., and five of the 7th Cav.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., April 5. Detail: Six officers of the 2d Cav.; two of the 3d Inf., and one officer from the Med. Dept.

At the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 1. Detail: Two officers of the 10th Cav., and one each from the 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th Cav.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 5. Detail: One officer of the 1st Art., and seven officers of the 3d Art.

**A Detachment for Field Service.**—The C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., was ordered, March 5, to prepare a detachment of one hundred effective men, properly officered, to proceed by the steamer of March 9, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., prepared for field service. The detachment will be rationed for five days, and will carry fifty rounds of ammunition (S. O. 38, March 6, D. C.)

**Recruits.**—The *Pioneer Press* states that 140 recruits for the 2d and 7th Cavalry left Fort Snelling a few days ago for Fort A. Lincoln, from there to be distributed in due season to their respective regiments. The recruits are said to be men of fine physique, especially adapted for cavalry service. Capt. Rawn and Lieut. Johnson, of the 7th Infantry, went in charge of the detachment. Improvements at Fort Snelling, in the matter of shade trees, etc., have already commenced, and will be pushed rapidly forward as the weather will permit.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### INDIAN FIGHT NEAR KEOGH.

The Montana *Courier* of the 11th March reports that in the Indian fight near Keogh the Sioux and Cheyennes were twenty in number. Three Sioux and two Cheyennes were killed. Lieut. Miller, of the 5th Inf., was in charge of the attacking force. He captured eight horses, and chased the hostiles to the Yellowstone, where, owing to the great fatigue of his men and horses, he had to abandon the pursuit. He, however, dispatched a courier to Capt. Baldwin at Rosebud, who communicated the result of Lieut. Miller's engagement to Gen. Miles, giving information of the route taken by the escaping 15 Indians. Miles at once ordered Baldwin and his company to take the trail, and dispatched a courier to a third Keogh command, scouting on Sandy Creek, directing them to abandon their scout and go for the fugitives. Capt. Wheeler in charge of 60 men of the 2d Cav., left Fort Custer on the morning of March 9 to join in the pursuit.

Ute chiefs who have been in Washington reached Kansas City, Missouri, March 30, en route to Colorado. Ouray, Wash., and Augustine came down from Fort Leavenworth, where they had been to see Douglass, who is in irons at the fort. Ouray and Douglass had a long private talk. Ouray found out from Douglass the names of all the Indians engaged in the White River Agency massacre. Douglass made a bold attempt to escape from the guardhouse about a month since, but was captured, after a mounted soldier had twice knocked him down with the butt of his carbine. Douglass told Ouray that he thought they were to hang him, and he preferred to die like a man, not like a dog. He has been assured that he is not to be hanged, and says he will make no more attempts to escape.

A despatch from Tucson says that the following commands have been sent from Arizona to report to Gen. Hatch, with a view to the pursuit of Victoria's band of Indians: Capt. McLellan, with Co. L, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Gatewood, in command of a company of Indian scouts and twenty-five men of the 6th Cav.; Lieut. Miller, in command of fifteen soldiers of the 6th Cav. and a company of Indian scouts. Victoria is reported to have two hundred warriors and is now east of the Rio Grande. The entire command of Gen. Hatch in the field will not exceed seven hundred men.

### THE APACHE CAMPAIGN.

A letter from Silver City to the Philadelphia *Times* says of Maj. Morrow, of the 9th Cavalry: "He has won for himself a reputation as an Indian fighter not second to Custer, Cook, or Mackenzie. Like a sleuthhound he has kept the trail of these Apaches, marching in all nineteen hundred miles, fighting almost daily, and now has compelled Victoria to break up his band into small parties. The 'Buffalo Soldiers,' as the Indians call the colored troops, returning with interest, as they do, the intense hatred the savages have for them, have won the respect and regard of all our people, and the prejudice



existing against them at one time has entirely disappeared. Gen. Hatch is now with the troops in the field, and we hope soon to hear of the capture or death of old Victoria. The squaws and children of this old reprobate and his men are still being fed at the agency, but we trust they will be sent to some one of the Northeastern agencies. This may seem cruel to you, but it would prove the most severe blow possible to inflict on Victoria."

Forty-one Indians, members of the Pottawatomie Nation, have addressed an appeal to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, asking for an investigation of certain specific charges sworn to by them, on the ground that they have been despoiled of their lands allotted to them under treaty of 15th Nov., 1861, by forgery of deeds in their name, and have been robbed of their annuities.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army appropriation bill was reported on Tuesday, March 30. The total amount recommended by the bill is \$26,425,800. It limits the Army to 25,000 men, exclusive of 450 Signal Service men. The various items of appropriation are as follows:

Expenses of Commanding General's Office.....	\$2,500
Recruiting Service.....	75,000
Contingent Expenses, A. G. Dept.....	3,000
Signal Service.....	10,500
Pay of the Army.....	11,548,601
Mileage of Officers.....	200,000
Miscellaneous expenses (including pay of officers in service June 30, 1881, in excess of this act).....	551,198
Subsistence Department.....	2,250,000
Quartermaster's Department.....	3,600,000
Incidental expenses.....	1,000,000
Purchase of horses.....	200,000
Transportation of the Army.....	4,000,000
Hire of quarters, etc.....	880,000
Construction and repair of muskets.....	75,000
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	1,000,000
Contingent expenses.....	40,000
Medical Department.....	200,000
Medical Museum and Library.....	10,000
Engineer Depot at Willet's Point.....	5,000
Ordnance Department.....	775,000

The Ordnance Department receives for current expenses \$110,000; for care and preservation of Ordnance stores, new and old, \$50,000; purchase and manufacture of O. S., \$115,000; for equipments for troops, \$65,000; manufacture of arms at National armories, \$300,000; U. S. Testing Machine, \$5,000; "for powder depot: for grading grounds, erecting magazines, and other necessary buildings, and all expenses incident thereto, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, expend a sum not exceeding \$18,500 of this amount in the purchase of land adjoining the original site."

Under the head of Subsistence Department it is provided that of the amount appropriated, "\$300,000 shall be available from and after the passage of this act for the purchase of stores necessary to be transported to distant posts in advance of the 30th of June, 1880: *Provided*, That to the cost of all stores and other articles sold to officers and men, except tobacco, as provided for in section 1149 of the Revised Statutes, ten per centum shall be added to cover wastage, transportation, and other incidental charges, save that subsistence supplies may be sold to companies, detachments, and hospitals at cost prices, not including cost of transportation, upon the certificate of an officer commanding a company or detachment, or in charge of a hospital, that the supplies are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, or hospital: *Provided further*, That commutation, in lieu of rations in kind, shall be paid to enlisted men only, under regulations made by the Secretary of War, and at not exceeding the following rates per diem, and under the following circumstances: Seventy-five cents when travelling under orders, and it is impracticable to cook their rations or carry cooked rations; seventy-five cents when stationed where it is impracticable to draw rations in kind from the Subsistence Department, or where there may be no opportunity of messing; and twenty-five cents while on furlough by competent authority."

This is the whole of the bill, leaving out the usual specifications in detail of the appropriations asked for. It contains no new legislation. It is understood, however, that the Military Committee of the House have agreed to two amendments to the bill which they propose to offer. The first relates to the employment of contract surgeons, and provides that such persons shall only be employed when all the Army surgeons are serving with troops, and only upon the recommendation of department commanders after approval by the General of the Army. The other amendment is the rider put on the Army bill at the extra session, as follows: "No money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at any election held within any State."

There is a stormy political debate on the last amendment which may delay the passage of the bill.

The Military Committee considered, but did not approve the bill to reduce the paymasters from 50 to 25. It is reported that the vote upon the proposition was a tie, a number of the committee being absent.

The "United States Public Land Laws" is the title of a useful pamphlet published by D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, Iowa. It is, as it purports to be, an exhaustive compilation of the laws, rulings, decisions, and late acts of Congress with reference to the agricultural, mining, and other lands of the United States, with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office regarding the same. It is compiled from official sources. At this juncture, when mining matters are brisk, the pamphlet comes exceedingly apropos.

#### THE IRISH SOLDIER.

The following spirited verses in praise of the Irish soldier, are contributed to the *San Francisco Post*, by "Tom Burke," Richd. H. Savage, a graduate of the Military Academy of 1868, formerly an officer of the Corps of Engineers, and now a resident of San Francisco:

Flung off as free as the wild wave's foam  
From the crags of her stormy coast—  
Neath alien skies—they sleep to-day,  
The men of Ireland's host.  
A shamrock green their monument,  
In silent ranks they lie,  
As calm as her bright and dreaming lakes  
Sleep under their native sky.

All cold the warrior's nerved hands,  
All stilled the springing feet.  
No more they storm the yawning breach  
Or whirl in squadrons fleet.  
Their tattered banners borne afar,  
In every land remain,  
In honor wreathed round Irish tombs  
O'er swords without a stain.

Above their graves the kinsmen tread  
In pride on Patrick's day,  
The shamrock green in memory worn  
Of heroes passed away.  
As every true heart wears its bit  
Of green and lovely shoots,  
He knows beneath the Emerald sod  
The dead clutch at its roots.

You cannot drive from Ireland's hearts  
A love of sword and song;  
You cannot smother fires long lit  
By cold and brutal wrong.  
The native gold of Irish wit,  
Of truth and honor rare,  
Lies deep in Patrick's chosen isle—  
The stranger finds it there.

Far from the "sod" her soldiers sleep,  
Beneath soft Spanish skies;  
Or, buried 'mid the springing corn  
Of Belgium, Paddy lies.  
Where, side by side with England's pride,  
In bloody Death's confine,  
True to their flag, against their friends,  
The Irish held the lines.

The sand slopes of the dark Redan  
Are built o'er Irish bones;  
In India many a trooper lost  
The trumpet's signal tones.  
As, cold in death, he fell beneath  
The English flag to save  
A sordid crowd who live to bind  
Their fetters on the slave.

We know their worth—these Irish lads—  
Who oft their truth to show,  
Have borne our star-flag high aloft  
From Maine to Mexico—  
And honors mantle bright around  
These Celtic knights who lie  
Dead under the blue of the northern lights,  
Or the gray of a southern sky.

Here's to their honored memory—bless  
The land which gave them birth.  
These Irish soldiers, staunch and true,  
Free lances of the earth.  
Long may their children keep in mind  
These men who "showed the way"—  
Who charged to "Garryowen," and  
All cold round "Custer" lay.

Stout hearts, true hands—we fill a cup  
To Ireland and her sons  
In silence drain! to honor all  
Who fell beside their guns—  
The Sunburst flag may never wave  
On earth—yet will be seen  
For ages wrapped round honored graves:  
The Irish turf of green.

#### COMPANY K.

There is a cap in the closet, old, tattered, and blue—  
Of very slight value, it may be to you;  
But a crown, jewel studded, could not buy to day,  
With its letters of honor, brave "Co. K."

The head that it sheltered needs shelter no more,  
Dead heroes make holy the trifles they wore;  
So, like chaplet of honor, of laurel and bay,  
Seems the cap of the soldier, marked "Co. K."

Bright eyes have looked calmly its visor beneath,  
O'er the work of the Reaper, Grim Harvested Death!  
Let the muster roll, meagre, so mournfully say,  
How foremost in danger went "Co. K."

Whose footsteps unbroken came to the town  
Where rampart and bastion looked threateningly down!  
Who, closing up breaches, still kept on their way,  
Till guns, downward pointed, faced "Co. K."

Who faltered, or shivered? Who shunned battle stroke?  
Whose fire was uncertain? Whose battle line broke?  
Go, ask it of History, years from to-day,  
And the records shall tell you, not "Co. K."

Though my darling is sleeping to-day with the dead,  
And daisies and clover bloom over his head,  
I smile through my tears as I lay it away—  
That battle-worn cap, lettered "Co. K."

—National Citizen Soldier.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE WAR.—Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. A., on duty at the War Department, in charge of the official records of the Rebellion, in a recent report to the Secretary of War on the subject, says: "The records of the Union armies are very complete. They have been thoroughly examined for the years 1861 and 1862, and in part for the latter years of the war. The Confederate records are yet very incomplete. They are kept in insufficient space, and have never been so indexed or catalogued that they could be systematically examined. A catalogue is now being made. The War Department agent for the collection of Confederate records, General

Marcus J. Wright, has been successful in the discharge of his duties. By gift or loan, many very valuable documents have been placed at the disposal of the Government. The Southern Historical Society has given us free use of its important collection. Through the courtesy of Gens. Johnston and Pemberton, we have now the inside history of the siege of Vicksburg, and the Confederate side of the campaigns of Atlanta and of the Carolinas. Gens. Wheeler, Jones, and Ruggles, among the others, have also placed valuable papers at our disposal. In fact, a general disposition is manifested among the ex-Confederate soldiers to contribute material for the official history of the war. There are some three or four collections of 'Confederate records' held for sale, but I respectfully renew my objections to that method of procuring such property. It is submitted that there is no propriety in such purchases; that, strictly speaking, some of these records belong to the Government, and that the fact that the Government has refrained from seizing them ought to induce the present holders to permit the authorities to make use of them. Moreover, the price of such things is purely arbitrary. The Government stands ready to publish to the world every duly authenticated document of historical value, and documents thus published must carry greater weight than those appearing without such guarantee of genuineness. If the existing rule of making no purchase be adhered to, I believe that public sentiment will force every important Confederate document into the hands of the Government. At my urgent solicitation, an ex-Confederate officer has been employed as one of the clerks in my office. The necessity for having some one familiar with the *personnel* of the Confederate armies has long been apparent, but the appropriations have not justified the employment of additional clerks until now. The gentleman selected is specially qualified, and was vouched for by distinguished men of both the great political parties. As yet, Congress has made no provision for the publication of any of the records. In my judgment, some such publication is now desirable. A publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion for the period ending Dec. 31, 1861, can be made in eight octavo volumes of, excluding maps, 800 pages each, and the cost of composition and stereotyping, if the work is done at the Government Printing-office, would not exceed \$9,000. The further cost of the publication would, of course, depend upon the number of copies printed, the quality of paper, and the style of binding. No estimate is made for the publication of maps, because they should be prepared and published under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, and should form a separate series. It is suggested that any money appropriated for this purpose be not made available until the work is actually completed." Col. Scott's large experience should ensure a favorable consideration of the views expressed by him in his report. History requires it.

#### THE FIRST BREECH-LOADER.

GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, in a letter to the Editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, published in the April number, gives a description of the first breech-loading rifle, accompanying it with a cut to show its peculiarities. We give a portion of Gen. de Peyster's letter as follows:

"It has occurred to me, upon seeing Col. Church's paper on 'American Arms and Ammunition' in your January number (1880), that many of your readers would be interested in a short account of the first breech-loading rifle ever used by regularly organized troops in actual conflict, the only specimen of which—except, perhaps, another in the Tower of London—is in my possession, as fit for service to-day as when made, over a century ago, by the famous Egg, of London."

"This arm was invented, some time previous to 1776, by Patrick Ferguson, Junior, major 2d Battalion, 71st regiment Highlanders, who was highly distinguished not only for military abilities of every order but for skill as a marksman and extraordinary presence as an inventor. 'He was, perhaps, the best professional marksman living, and probably (at the period of our Revolutionary War) brought the art of rifle shooting to the highest point of perfection.' Although he only served in the American war subsequent to 1777, he rapidly acquired the confidence of his successive commanders by his activity, resolution, chivalry, capacity and loyalty. As a partisan, and in the conduct of *la petite guerre*, he was without a superior in the British army. The first allusion to this fire-arm is in the 'Annual Register' of 1776, June 1, page 148. In the second part of the same volume, pages 131, 132, etc., its distinguishing feature is referred to in an article entitled 'The Effects of Rifling Gun-barrels.' This article also contains the first recommendation of oblong bullets as superior to round ones, an improvement not carried into effect until within a very few years."

"The drawings of Ferguson's invention, as applied to a breech-loading rifle, likewise of his other invention for breech-loading cannon, are to be found in Volume 1, 139 of English Patents, the text of which is on the lower shelf of Alcove 132, in the Astor Library."

"In a rare old book, Osbaldiston's 'Universal Sportsman; or Nobleman, Gentleman, and Farmer's Dictionary' (Dublin, 1792), which came by accident into my possession, the method of charging this breech-loader is thus described in an article on 'Shooting'—page 562:

"By far the most expeditious way of charging rifled pieces, however, is by means of an ingenious contrivance, which now generally goes under the name of Ferguson's rifle-barrel, from its having been employed by Major Ferguson's corps of riflemen during the last American war. In these pieces, there is an opening on the upper part of the barrel, and close to the breech, which is large enough to admit the ball. This opening is filled by a rising screw which passes up from the lower side of the barrel, and has its thread cut with so little obliquity, that when screwed up close, a half turn sinks the top of it down to a level with the lower side of the calibre. The ball, being put into the opening



above, runs forward a little way; the powder is then poured in so as to fill up the remainder of the cavity, and a half-round turn brings the screw up again, cuts off any superfluous powder, and closes up the opening through which the ball and powder were put. The chamber where the charge is lodged is without rifling, and somewhat wider than the rest of the bore, so as to admit a ball that will not pass out of the barrel without taking on the figure of the rifles, and acquiring the rotary motion when discharged.

"Ferguson, when only a captain, was intrusted with the leadership of several important operations. In September-October, 1778, he commanded the expedition against Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, so disastrous to the American privateers and to Pulaski's Legion. In 1779, when the British re-occupied Stony Point, a few days after its capture by Wayne, July 16-18, 1779, Ferguson was selected as the commandant of the new garrison. When Sir Henry Clinton went South in December, 1779, to capture Charleston, he took Ferguson with him. In the subsequent siege the Major displayed unusual energy, capacity and magnanimity. When Clinton returned in the summer of 1780, he left Cornwallis in command at the South, to whom Ferguson with his partisans, and Tarleton with his dragoons, became respectively right and left hand in the campaign to complete the subjugation of the Carolinians. Major Ferguson, as lieutenant-colonel in the line, styled by courtesy 'colonel,' with the 'local' rank of brigadier-general, was detached to organize the loyalists in N. W. South Carolina, and S. W. North Carolina.

"In this expedition, in which he lost his life, Ferguson was accompanied by his favorite pupil, a captain of the loyal regiment, known as the New York Volunteers. This officer, only twenty-two years old, was detached, previous to the fatal battle of King's Mountain, to assist in hunting the colonial Col. Clarke out of South Carolina, and by his assignment to this duty escaped the fate of his superior officer. The particular rifle under consideration was a present to him from its inventor, his patron and friend. From him, it passed into my possession from my grandfather through the hands of his youngest surviving son, now President of the New York Historical Society. Yours respectfully,

"J. WATTS DE PEYSTER."

#### THE HOTCHKISS GUN.

Or this gun the London *Standard* says: So satisfied are the French as to the value of this weapon that they have already more than three hundred of this pattern afloat in their navy, and the number is undergoing rapid increase from the Hotchkiss factory at St. Denis. Each of their larger ships will be equipped with at least ten of these guns, sockets being fitted both along the bulwarks and in the mainmasts, to which the guns may be readily shifted as required, so as to concentrate the fire in any given direction. The maximum rapidity of fire with this gun is about eighty rounds per minute; but where accurate shooting is required the rate would be from thirty to thirty-five rounds per minute. Experiments made with this weapon in England, France, and Austria show that its projectile is capable of penetrating the steel plating of torpedo vessels of the *Lightning* class at a range exceeding two thousand seven hundred yards when striking fair, or about two thousand yards if striking within an angle of thirty degrees. The Thornycroft steam torpedo boats, when running end on towards the gun, and struck at an oblique angle up to seventy degrees, are completely perforated at ranges within five hundred and forty yards. The projectiles will burst as they enter the hull, the fragments having sufficient force to damage the bulkheads and machinery. Within a range of seven hundred and fifty yards the steel shot from this gun will perforate the boiler, after having passed through the side of a torpedo vessel struck at any angle of obliquity up to thirty-five degrees. The steel shot will penetrate a steel plate an inch thick at rather more than two hundred yards. The French experiments showed that steel plates a quarter of an inch thick were penetrated by the percussion shell at a distance of three thousand yards. Some valuable experiments as to the accuracy of fire with this naval gun have been made in Holland, and the results were deemed to be thoroughly conclusive as to the efficiency of the gun in encountering torpedo boats, however swiftly the latter might make their approach. Experiments with the same pattern of gun are now being made by the naval authorities at Portsmouth, and it is the intention of the Admiralty that the trials shall be exhaustive in their character. The favor which this gun has found abroad, and the extent to which it is being adopted in foreign navies, is sufficient reason for such a course. Russia is introducing this weapon into her navy, as also Denmark and Holland, besides Turkey and Greece. Germany, it may be added, is paying due attention to the subject, as might be expected.

The Hotchkiss gun, in a modified form as compared with the naval weapon, is also made available for field service and fortresses. An extraordinary form of the weapon has been devised for flanking the ditches of modern fortifications, and has been tried in France with remarkable results. This gun is specially constructed to fire canister shot as well as to explosive projectiles. Each of the five barrels composing the gun has a different pitch for its rifling. The result is that the cone of dispersion in which the bullets distribute themselves varies, and a dense hail of missiles sweeps along the works, no spot being missed. Thus in one minute, out of three hundred dummy soldiers, all but three were hit, the ditch being swept by more than eighteen hundred bullets, flying at every possible angle. To military men, therefore, as well as to the naval service, the revolving cannon may be reckoned to possess more than ordinary interest. In the United States considerable attention has been given to the Hotchkiss gun in its form as a field-piece, and a formidable weapon of an inch and a half calibre has already been adopted in the service.

#### AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN GUNS.

We have received a copy of the following table showing the comparative power of American and European heavy rifled guns:

Kind of Gun.	Calibre, inches.	Weight of Gun.	Length of Bore, feet and inches.	Charge of Powder, pounds.	Weight of Shot, pounds.	Muzzle Velocity, feet.	Pressure per square inch of bore.	Muzzle Energy per foot of shot circumference.
Armstrong (English), Muzzle-loading, wrought iron and steel (1)	17.	100.	30.6	374	2000	1543	25,986	623.
Woolwich (English), Muzzle-loading, wrought iron—steel tube (2)	17.75	100.	30.6	551	2000	1700	.....	.....
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	16.	80.	24.	445	1760	1687	.....	.....
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	15.75	72.	26.5	452	1711	1648	94,986	652.
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	14.	52.	25.4	243	1155	1637	.....	.....
Italian, Breech-loading, cast-iron—steel-hooped.	12.6	37.	21.	110	770	1220	19,845	200.8
Woolwich (English), Muzzle-loading, wrought iron—steel tube (2)	12.5	38.	16.6	130	800	1451	.....	301.
American (Ordnance Department), Muzzle-loading, cast-iron—wrought iron tube. Designed by Ordnance Dept., made by West Point and South Boston Ordnance Foundries.	12.25	40.	18.11	110	700	1403	31,750	348.4
Woolwich (English), Muzzle-loading, wrought iron—steel tube (2)	12.	35.	13.7	110	700	1300	.....	217.7
Armstrong (English), Breech-loading, wrought iron and steel (1)	12.	35.	22.	180	700	1615	.....	386.
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	12.	35.30	19.	110	664	1329	29,106	215.8
Woolwich (English), Muzzle-loading, wrought iron and steel (2)	10.	18.	12.1	70	400	1364	47,040	164.3
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	10.	19.44	14.6	66	374	1426	.....	167.9
Italian, Breech-loading, cast-iron—steel-hooped.	9.448	17.	13.2	66	330	1426.8	.....	157.
French, Breech-loading.	9.499	13.8	13.6	61.74	317.6	1427	.....	150.
American (Ordnance Department), Muzzle-loading, cast-iron—wrought iron tube. Designed by Ordnance Dept., converted from 13" Rodman, by West Point and So. Boston Ord. Fdries.	10.	18.	12.4	70	400	1381	22,600	163.4
Woolwich (English), Muzzle-loading, wrought iron and steel (2)	8.	9.	9.8	35	180	1413	.....	99.2
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	8.26	9.7	13.6	37.4	216	1384	.....	110.
French, Breech-loading.	7.638	7.9	11.4	33.1	165.4	1486	.....	105.6
American (Ordnance Dept.), Muzzle-loading, cast-iron—wrought iron tube. Designed by Ordnance Dept., converted from 10" Rodman, by West Point and South Boston Foundries.	8.	7.66	9.9	35	180	1414	29,429	99.4
American (Navy Dept.), Muzzle-loading, cast-iron—wrought iron tube. Designed by Navy Ord. Bureau, converted from 11 in. Dahlgren, by West Point and South Boston Foundries.	8.	8.	10.8	35	180	1466	30,080	104.5
American (Ordnance Dept.), Breech-loading, Col. Crispin's patent. Designed by Ordnance Dept., converted from a 10 in. Rodman, by West Point and South Boston Foundries, on system patented by Col. Crispin.	8.	7.63	10.4	35	181	1352	26,282	91.66
American (Navy Dept.), Breech-loading, French system. Designed by Navy Ord. Bureau, converted from a 100 lb. Parrott, by West Point Foundry.	6.4	4.33	10.9	10	80	1250	.....	43.5
Krupp (German), Breech-loading, steel (3)	6.	4.	12.	33	112	1668	.....	.....
American (H. F. Mann). The table also gives the power of the breech-loaders designed by H. F. Mann, Pittsburgh, Penn., "as determined by calculation" as follows, the guns being:	14.	80.	30.4	900	1200	1790	.....	.....
"breech-loading, cast and wrought iron—steel bands on the breech, viz.:	12.	52.	26.	150	600	1748	.....	337.13
	12.	52.	26.	150	700	1618	.....	337.12
	11.	24.4	13.5	85	552	1290	30,000	.....
	10.	30.	21.8	87	350	1721	.....	298.74
	8.	10.5	17.4	45	180	1694	.....	142.46
	6.	6.	13.	20	74	1685	.....	77.27

(1) Designed and made at works of Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co., Elswick, England. (2) Designed and made at Woolwich Arsenal, London. (3) Designed and made at works of Herr Krupp, Essen, Prussia.

#### CONFLICTING NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

On Feb. 25 a Chilean force, variously estimated at between 8,000 and 15,000 men, with 600 cavalry and abundant artillery, landed at the port of Ilo, or Pacocha, and went quietly into camp. Pacocha is about sixty miles north of Arica, and equidistant from Tacna. On the same day Vitor, a village on the coast, twenty miles south of Pacocha, was occupied by a Chilean force of 3,000 men, and communication was at once opened between the two camps. While the landing of the troops at Pacocha and Vitor was in progress, a demonstration was made against Arica by the *Huascar* and *Magallanes*, or else the *Angamos*, the two ships on blockade duty, but they are reported as having been roughly handled by the American-built monitor *Manco Capac*. This vessel, which has laid at anchor during the war, rendering no active service whatever, was got under steam, and, under command of Capt. Moore, late of the ill-fated *Independencia*, steamed out to meet the Chilean vessels. After half a dozen shots from the 500-pound Rodman guns carried by the Peruvian monitor, the Chilean ships got out of range as fast as possible. Peruvian officers report that the *Huascar* was struck twice by those formidable missiles, one shot destroying the upper works of the bow, and the other sweeping the deck. These reports of injury to the *Huascar* have not been confirmed; and it is since said that the bombardment of Arica lasted three days, and that Moquegua was occupied without resistance by 40,000 Chileans.

The effect of the attack on Arica was to keep Montero occupied, so that no opposition could be made to the Chilean landing further north. It is believed that the intended attack on Arica will be made both by land and sea, the *Blanco Encalada*, *Admiral Cochran*, *Huascar*, *Angamos*, and two corvettes, with a competent torpedo service, assailing the *Manco Capac*, and occupying the attention of the forts, while the land forces surrounded the city and cut Montero off from all help. The present position of the Chilean forces will enable them to stop all the supplies and reinforcements for Montero, which may be on the way overland, whether they hazard an engagement immediately or not. Should they elect to occupy strategic points in the Moquegua Valley instead of advancing on Arica, they will compel Montero to march out and fight them, and then the town may be captured by the Chilean fleet. The situation is critical for Montero, and news of the result of this campaign is awaited in Lima with undiminished anxiety. The land forces employed are about equal in number, while the Chileans are superior in artillery and cavalry, and in any attack upon Arica itself would be assisted by the Chilean fleet.

GEN. LOUIS MELIKOFF, the new Russian military dictator, is a handsome soldier, with black curly hair, large, dark, sparkling eyes, and features which, without being quite regular, are comely and refined. He is of middle stature, of slight, nervous structure and spare person. He is a man of great and varied accomplishments; an Armenian by birth.

#### THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

Easter has interfered with the deliberations of our pious Congressmen, and there is very little to report this week concerning their action. It is reported that Congress will be in session until July, and the backward condition of legislative business indicates it.

S. 1075, to authorize Assistant Surgeon D. M. Appel, U. S. Army, to receive pay for discharging the duties of physician to the Mesquero Apache Indian Agency, New Mexico, has been passed in the Senate.

The Senate Military Committee has reported, with an amendment, S. 390, authorizing the restoration of Dunbar R. Ransom to a captaincy in the 3d U. S. Artillery.

March 31 they withdrew their former report on the bill for the relief of John W. Chickering and submitted a new one with an amended bill. They also submitted an amended report in the case of D. T. Kirby and a new report.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported adversely upon Rear-Admiral Fabius Stanley's petition for arrears of pay.

The Senate has ratified the French claims treaty. It met with no opposition, and was ratified without amendment. This treaty, which was signed at Washington, Jan. 15, provides that a commission of three members, one to be appointed by France, one by the United States, and the third by the Emperor of Brazil, shall meet six months after the exchange of ratifications to arbitrate definitely on the claims of French subjects arising from the war of the Rebellion, and on any counter-claims of American-citizens who may have sustained losses under like circumstances. The treaty, so far as it relates to claims against the United States, applies solely to demands for indemnity originating from acts of injury committed with the cognizance of the Federal authorities, the United States Government having explicitly refused to accept responsibility for any acts of the Confederates, or for any loss arising from the loss or emancipation of slaves.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have adopted an adverse report upon Mr. O'Reilly's bill granting assimilated rank to ship carpenters in the Navy. The committee have also agreed to report favorably to the House the bill according to Capt. Egbert Thompson the rank of Commodore in the Navy.

The House Military Committee, March 31, reported favorably upon H. R. 4913, to provide for the detail of retired officers to colleges, and S. 296, for the relief of Edw. B. Vollman and adversely upon H. 4199, to place James Pheelan on the retired list of the Army as a commissioned officer. They reported a substitute for H. R. 5538, for the relief of D. T. Kirby; H. R. 3253, for the relief of 1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebenstein, 21st Cavalry, was reported with an amendment, also S. 744, to amend the 106th Article of War.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the Senate and referred to committees:

To the Military Committee.—Report of Quartermaster-General advocating repeal of the law in regard to payment for fuel by officers of the Army and restoration of



the fuel allowance; Letter from Colonel Geo. P. Buell, 15th Infantry, protesting against passage of S. 1878, for the restoration of John W. Eckles to a captaincy in the 15th Infantry; Petition of James Fairman, of Chicago, that honorably discharged soldiers be given a silver medal valued at \$1 each; S. 1554, by Mr. Ingalls, to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the U. S. two years; S. 1555, by Mr. Ingalls, to fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army; S. 1563, by Mr. Bruce, authorizing the appointment of Captain C. M. Bailey, 8th Infantry, as an additional paymaster in the Army, to fill the first vacancy.

*To the Naval Committee.*—S. 1589, by Mr. Platt, authorizing the closing of the accounts of the late Rear-Admiral H. A. Foote, U. S. N., by allowing him a credit of \$834, being amount advanced to him and expended in preparing to execute his orders at the time of his death from wounds and exposure in the service.

*To the Committee on Appropriations.*—Report of Chief of Engineers in regard to topographical and geographical surveys of the territory west of the Mississippi, and estimating \$75,000 as the amount necessary for such surveys in 1880-81.

*To the Committee on Commerce.*—Report of Capt. A. N. Damrell, Corps of Engineers, of examination of Charlotte Harbor, Fla.

*To the Committee on Pensions.*—S. R. 98, by Mr. Williams, construing the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; Petition of Julia M. Hudson, widow of Surgeon Edward Hudson, U. S. Navy, asking for a pension.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the House and referred to committees:

*To the Military Committee.*—Letter from Secretary of War in regard to repeal of the law requiring officers of the Army to pay for fuel; H. R. 5410, by Mr. Blount, authorizing Secretary of War to loan 150 breech-loading rifles to the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College; H. R. 5445, by Mr. Blake, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Army Corps badges to soldiers of the late war; H. R. 5476, by Mr. White, to amend section 1262 of Revised Statutes in regard to longevity pay; H. R. 5477, by Mr. White, to provide proper arms for the Army and Navy and for the militia of the States and Territories; H. R. 5490, by Mr. Dibrell, to reduce the number of paymasters in the Army to twenty-five; H. R. 5491, by Mr. Dibrell, to prevent the employment of contract surgeons in the Army until all the commissioned surgeons are assigned to duty; by Mr. Frye, petition of Charles W. Keyes to be placed on the retired list of the Army as a captain; H. R. 5505, by Mr. Downey, relating to the promotion of officers of the U. S. Army.

Letters have been received in the House from the Secretary of War relative to geographical and topographical surveys; the East River bridge; widening the channel of the Rock Island Rapids; the effect of mining debris in the Sacramento River, and referred to committees.

*To the Naval Committee.*—H. R. 5400, by Mr. Hawley, for the adjustment of the accounts of the late Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote, U. S. N.; H. R. 262, by Mr. Mason, authorizing the President of the United States to re-appoint Stephen A. McCarty a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy; By Mr. Morse, petition of William H. Latham for an honorable discharge as an acting volunteer lieutenant in the Navy.

*To the Printing Committee.*—H. R. 261, by Mr. Money, providing for printing an edition of the Medical and Surgical History of the War.

*To the Committee on Commerce.*—H. R. 5458, by Mr. Le Fevre, directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey and estimate of costs of improvement proper to be made to St. Mary's River, Ohio; Report from Secretary of War in regard to cost of improvements of the Onachita River.

#### TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Walter H. Stevens was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1848, and appointed to the Corps of Engineers May 2, 1861. He was dismissed as 1st lieutenant for engaging in the rebellion. After the war, he went to Mexico, where the Government in July, 1867, confiscated 5,647 tons of coal belonging to him, valued at \$107,000, the claim being that this coal was the property of the French government, whose military forces had recently evacuated the City of Vera Cruz. In November, 1867, Stevens died, so that his claim was not presented to a mixed commission, to whom such claims were submitted. A joint resolution, S. R. 95, was on the 19th of March introduced into the Senate, reciting the facts upon which the claim is based, and the further fact that said claim is now legally barred, and it is alleged by the claimants that there may have arisen from the facts and circumstances a liability on the part of the United States to answer for the said losses. It is, therefore,

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of State be, and he is, authorized and requested to examine said claim upon such proofs and evidence as shall be submitted to him by the claimants, with a view to ascertaining whether or not any liability exists in regard to said claim against the United States, and if he shall find that such liability in fact exists, the amount thereof, which amount he shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to pay the same out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the necessary amount for that purpose, not exceeding one hundred and seven thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated.

S. R. 96, March 23, 1880, joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to re-appoint Stephen A. McCarty a lieutenant-commander in the Navy. *Resolved, etc.,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reappoint Stephen A. McCarty a lieutenant-commander in the Navy of the United States, to take present position at the foot of the list of officers of that grade.

[The petition of McCarty was reported upon unfavorably at the last Congress, but the present committee reconsidering the subject have arrived at the conclusion that the case is one which commends itself to the justice and leniency of Congress. In their report that the petitioner is 39 years old; that he entered the Navy

as Midshipman in 1856, and after 19 years discharging and fulfilling to the entire satisfaction of the Department and the officers in immediate command every official duty and requirement of his position he was, in 1874, when a lieutenant-commander, tried by Court-martial and found guilty of drunkenness. The members of the Court, with one exception, recommended him to clemency, and his sentence was remitted by the Secretary. Again he fell, and charges being preferred against him he resigned pending the trial. His restoration is recommended on the ground of his eighteen years of faithful and gallant service, and his reformation, which last is certified to by ten of his associates and friends, citizens of the County of Oswego, where he resides. "Your Committee," the report says, "cannot but feel inclined to overlook the unfortunate circumstance of his drinking, which, after all, seems to have been with him more of a misfortune than a fault." The restoration is recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.]

H. R. 5505 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill relating to the promotion of officers of the United States Army. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That on and after July 1, 1880, all officers of the United States Army below the rank of colonel, who have served fifteen years continuously in any one grade, shall be entitled to the rank and receive the pay of the next higher grade than that in which they may have continuously served for the period above mentioned: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to remove the officer from the duties pertaining to the commission he holds from the President of the United States.

S. 1513 (referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs), for the relief of Commodore Donald McNeill Fairfax, United States Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the grade of Rear-Admiral on the active list of the Navy, to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, subject to the examinations required by law, Donald McNeill Fairfax, now a commodore on the active list of the Navy, to be a Rear-Admiral on said list next after Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, being the original relative position held by him on the Navy Register for thirty years.

S. 1555 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That any lieutenant of the Army retired from active service on account of the loss of a leg or an arm from wounds or injuries received in line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years, counting the time they are borne upon the retired list, shall have, upon the retired list, the rank of captain in the arm or department of the service in which such loss of leg or arm was incurred, and shall receive the retired pay of said grade.

S. 1563 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill authorizing the appointment of Captain Clarence M. Bailey as an additional paymaster in the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Captain Clarence M. Bailey, of the 8th United States Infantry, an additional Major in the Pay Department: *Provided,* That after the occurrence of the first vacancy, subsequent to the appointment aforesaid, the number of officers in the Pay Department shall remain as now fixed by law.

S. 1539 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), to provide for the payment of bounty to certain discharged soldiers of the United States Army. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who was discharged from the Army of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and within two years from the date of their enlistment, on account of disability incurred in the line of their military duty, shall be entitled to receive the bounty provided for by chapter eighty-four, laws of the United States, approved March 3, 1863, for persons discharged from the Army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment on account of wounds received in battle.

H. R. 5476 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to amend section 1262 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to longevity pay. *Be it enacted, etc.,* to read as follows: Sec. 1262. There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service, and the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or in both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay and length of service.

H. R. 5477 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to provide proper arms for the Navy of the United States and for the militia of the several States and Territories. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and three members of the House of Representatives, and two members of the Senate, shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to select one, two, or three of the most modern and best arms. Said arms when selected shall be adopted as the standard and regulation arms for the Army and Navy of the United States and for the use of the militia of the several States and Territories. Sec. 2. That all arms so selected shall be adapted to the same ammunition; and any magazine arm that shall be selected by said board must fire at least ten shots of the present Government ammunition without reloading, and any magazine carbine shall fire at least eight shots without reloading; and said arms or carbines shall not cost to exceed \$18.50 each; and any single-breech loader which may be selected by said board must fire easily fifteen shots per minute, and not cost over fifteen dollars. Sec. 3. That whenever said board shall have made the selection as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the General of the Army, to have 250,000 of the said arms manufactured at the national armory at Rock Island, Illinois, and a like number at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts; and the Secretary of War shall also contract, in the usual manner, with not less than three manufacturers of arms, for the construction and delivery to the Government not exceeding 1,500,000 stand of arms in addition to those already provided for herein. One-half of said arms shall be distributed proportionately among the organized militia of the States and Territories. Sec. 4. That one million intrenching tools shall be adopted and contracted for in like manner; said tools not to cost over two dollars each. Said arms and tools shall be constructed and delivered in equal quantities each year within four years. Sec. 5. That such sum of money as may be necessary be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said board, and for the construction and delivery of arms and intrenching tools as herein provided.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, ETC.

Mr. Withers presented to the Senate a report in explanation and advocacy of the bill recently reported by him from the Committee on Pensions as a substitute for the measure known as the "Sixty Surgeons" bill, the provisions of which were given last week. Its purpose is to prevent the frauds so common under the present system, which does not allow of investigation until a reasonable suspicion has attached to a case.

During the present week Secretary Evarts has sent a long communication to the Senate upon the subject of the Venezuelan award. He says that the original award

amounted to \$1,258,810.20. Upon this the Venezuelan government has only paid \$725,875. The government has not even kept up the interest, so that the sum now due is \$1,631,424.26. The Venezuelan government, upon the allegation of fraud in the original award, has asked to have a new commission appointed to re-examine all claims. Secretary Evarts thinks it would be very unjust to put claimants to the trouble of re-proving their cases. The death of witnesses in many cases would make such proof impossible. He recommends to Congress the employment of coercion to compel the Venezuelan government to pay these claims, and suggests that a commission be authorized by Congress to say what claims should be demanded under coercion.

Mr. Ross, the Chairman of the House Committee on Militia, will make a strong effort to bring up the bill for the reorganization of the militia, which was lately introduced. It is thought that the bill could pass the House, and would be still more popular in the Senate. A report prepared for adoption by the committee, urges the importance of national legislation upon the subject; that the present system is obsolete and the annual appropriations wholly inadequate; that without interfering with the control of the several States over their militia forces the Federal Government should take action in the nature of co-operation, and should make sufficient annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia and to pay the men for service during the prescribed periods of annual encampment and drill.

Dr. Channing, of Providence, R. I., has been before the House Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to advocate the project of a ship railway, of which he claims to be the originator. In 1850 he submitted a plan for such a ship railway, including the water caissons. In 1865 he obtained a patent for such a railway to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario at Niagara. He also submitted a like plan to the French Government for a like railway from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea. He holds that the dry caisson for the largest ships will be entirely feasible. In reply to a question by Mr. Conger, he said large ships are built so strong and stiff that they will not break in transit. His plan includes a straight track with sliding tables for changing direction, thus avoiding curves.

The House Committee on Territories have rejected the bill which proposed to organize Alaska with all the machinery of a territorial government and adopted instead Secretary Sherman's plan for extending the territorial laws over Alaska and establishing three judicial courts in Alaska, one at Sitka, one at Wrangell, and one to be held on the deck of the revenue steamer as she cruises to the far distant settlements, nearly 2,000 miles to the westward of Sitka, every summer.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs in recommending the passage of the House bill providing for the erection of a monument at Yorktown, Va., reported that it would be unwise to adopt a precedent which would lead to the erection by the national government of monuments commemorative of revolutionary events. They say that as a rule such monuments should be erected by the States, counties, or cities, but in the case of Yorktown they find no difficulty in making an exception. It was the crowning success of the Revolution, and its event should be commemorated by national authority.

The question of creating a reservoir system on the Upper Mississippi was discussed before the Appropriations Committee March 24. The reports of several engineer officers who have examined the subject were considered. Capt. Allen's estimated cost of the dams and dikes on the Wisconsin River was \$170,000; on Chippewa River was \$313,837; on the St. Croix River \$385,720. Gen. Washburn, of Minnesota, stated that the question involved in the reservoir system had passed beyond experiment. It was settled by a long line of reports submitted by scientific engineers of the Army, who united in the decision that the scheme was a practicable and economical one.

CONCLUDING a long article headed "Navy Distress Signals," the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The warlike resolution in Congress, ridiculous as a challenge to the superb equipments of Europe, yet does good service in one way. It calls attention to the fact that we have neither armored vessels nor the means of destroying these effectively, and that almost every other civilized nation on the globe could hold the Isthmus against us or play havoc on our coasts. It is, indeed, essential that the United States should have a live Navy—that our flagships should be seen in every part of the world, and that we take at least a respectable attitude among nations. Our naval experts agree that to give the harbors of the United States new guns, and to fit out a number of quick-sailing, one-gun ships, on the ram principle, would be far better than to construct a few costly armor ships, at an expense of a couple of millions apiece, and soon to be rendered useless by yet more effective projectiles. Fleetness, precision, and security may be attained at much less expenditure, and vessels of the build suggested, with their transverse water-tight compartments, 'can fight,' like Widdington of ancient memory, 'upon their stumps.' Whatever, also, can be safely done by the Government to encourage swift steam packets in the mercantile marine, built at our own iron ship-yards, is an important Navy reserve, both of ships and sailors—if we could only rid mail subsidies from jobbery. The nation must have some teeth to show in place of its present slow going wooden heels, before it tries or dares any armed conclusions; but the industrial fleets that also carry respect for the flag wherever they go are among the best reason and inducements for an alert and sufficient Navy."

THE Vienna New Free Press says: "The Emperor William, replying to the congratulations of his generals on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday, said that he believed he was able to assure them they would probably have no more opportunity of putting in practice their military knowledge, all fear of war having apparently, for the present, been dispelled."



## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. VINCENT responded to the toast, the Army and Navy, at the Galveston banquet to Gen. Grant. Gen. Ord is also credited with "a witty speech."

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN and wife, and Col. Fred. Grant and wife, left Galveston, Texas, direct for Chicago, Friday, March 26.

GEN. SHERIDAN found it necessary at Galveston to make his peace with the Texans by explaining his former unfortunate mark about that happy State. In response to a toast in his honor he said: "He once made a remark about Texas. [Loud laughter.] He wanted to explain. He had been down to the border to consult with representatives of Juarez in regard to driving Maximilian out of Mexico, and was called suddenly to New Orleans. He travelled by wagon. His officers fell sick, and he was in such a hurry he had to leave them. He arrived at Galveston at dark, sick, tired, dusty, and mad. He went into a little hotel to put down his name, when a newspaper man appeared at his elbow, and asked how he liked Texas. Then he said if he owned hell and Texas he would rent out Texas and live in hell. He did not mean anything against Texas, but only that he was mad at the newspaper for asking such a question. [Loud laughter and cheers. A voice, 'Tiger for the explanation.'"]

A WRITER in the New York Times recently interviewed Robert Walter Weir, late professor of drawing at the Military Academy, who was found at the age of 77 still at work painting, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., in his cheerful studio in Tenth street. Of his life at West Point he said: "A professor of drawing and painting was wanted at West Point, and I was called there to teach in 1834. I stayed there, fulfilling that position, for almost a lifetime—yes, for 48 years, having only resigned in 1877. I suppose I have placed my signature on more diplomas than any one else at West Point. Almost all the great names who have figured in the military annals of the country since 1834 have received instruction from me. Now, I can't say that Gen. Grant had the artistic tendency very strong; he was rather a poor hand at it; but Sherman had it fully developed; if he were not a great General, he might have made a very fair artist. Gen. Joe Johnston had a great deal of skill, and fine taste. Gen. Sheridan had a fair knack. There was Whistler, too, the gentleman of the Nocturnes in blue and silver. He drew beautifully and rapidly with a pen, and had a fine eye for color. He had all those natural artistic tendencies as a lad which have developed now by further study. My West Point cadets produced a great deal of very excellent work."

THE Deadwood Pioneer tells us of the success of the cooking club parties at Fort Meade, Dakota, under the supervision of Mrs. General Sturgis. Each family contributes one dish for supper and the waiters are composed of the officers and ladies of the garrison. The last of these parties for the present season took place recently and was quite successful. The band of the 7th Cavalry furnished the music. The Pioneer also informs us of a complimentary ball given by Company F, 3d Cavalry, at Fort Sanders.

A MEETING of M. O. L. L. U. S., Commandery of New York, will take place at Delmonico's, Wednesday evening, April 7th, when the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Assistant Surgeon C. K. Winne, U. S. Army; Col. S. P. Corlies, of Albany, formerly of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery; Gen. F. E. Pinto, of New York, formerly Colonel of the 33d New York Volunteers.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK returned last Monday to his headquarters at Governor's Island from a brief trip to the West and South.

GENERAL HENRY PLEASANTS, Chief-Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and late Colonel of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died suddenly March 26, at Pottsville, Pa. The deceased saw much active service during the rebellion, and was publicly complimented by General Meade for his mining operations in front of Petersburg.

THE speeches made at the "Burns' Celebration," at Delmonico's, last January, have been published for private distribution, and afford some good reading. Major A. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, who responded to the toast "The Soldier's Return," made an exceedingly good speech, in which humor and pathos were admirably blended. In the course of his remarks he said: "Possibly, sir, you have reference to the soldier's return after his occasional bi-monthly spree, after pay-day, when he is received not with a welcoming smile from his captain, but in the possibly necessary encircling arms of the sergeant of the guard. While the American soldier has at least as many good qualities as the soldiers of any other government, it is not to be expected that all of them possess all the cardinal virtues for thirteen dollars a month. They do, however, all possess certain qualities in a pre-eminent degree—and those are patriotism and respect for law." After paying a compliment to Major-General Hancock, "the typical soldier of our present Regular Army," he closed by saying, with special reference to the toast: "When, in 1865, over a million soldiers of the United States of America, who had been called into the service of their country for the purpose of enforcing the national laws, returned quietly to their homes after successfully compelling obedience thereto, and once more became free citizens in the body politic, a spectacle was presented grander than any other in the history of existing nations, because it showed the strength of the Government and the basis of patriotism on which it rests. Let me hope that the words of Burns will not be forgotten:

The brave, poor sodger ne'er despise,  
Nor count him as a stranger;  
Remember he's his country's stay  
In day and hour of danger."

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean says, in explanation of the order of dismissal in Reno's case: "The President very kindly gave an opportunity to resign, in order to prevent the stigma of disgrace being placed upon his record, but, after seeking this opportunity personally and through his friends, Reno imposed upon the President's good nature by neglecting to forward his resignation as the President expected, and declaring that he had no intention of offering it, because a resignation under such circumstances would only be a confession of guilt."

GEN. THOS. H. NELL, colonel of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, has arrived safely in Texas and assumed the important commands of the District of Rio Grande, his regiment, and the post of Fort Ringgold—where the headquarters of the district also are. The gallant General is pleased at his return to active service.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Major John Mendenhall, 1st U. S. Artillery; Generals A. H. Terry and A. J. Myer, U. S. Army; Commander Fred. Rodgers, U. S. N.

THE New York Mercantile Journal estimates that the following additions have been made to the fortunes of some of New York's millionaires by speculation and profitable investments during the past year: Added to the Vanderbilt estate, \$90,000,000; to the wealth of Jay Gould, \$15,000,000; to the wealth of Russell Sage, \$10,000,000; Sidney Dillon, \$10,000,000; James R. Keene, \$8,000,000; to the First National Bank, \$2,000,000; to Drexel, Morgan and Co., \$2,000,000; and to three or four other great operators, \$3,000,000, giving a total of profits of \$80,000,000 to about ten or twelve estates in a single year. Of which are even in the most danger of a military aristocracy or a plutocracy?

WE have received a programme of a grand musical and dramatic entertainment given in the Oak Grove Theatre, at Vancouver Barracks, March 12, 1880, under the management of Col. Sullivan and Lieuts. Ebstein and Symons. The musical mélange consisted of choruses, duets, solos, quartettes, recitations, etc., drawn from Verdi, Ardit, Beethoven, Kinkel, and other eminent composers. A scene from the first act of "H. M. S. Pinafore" was given, in which Lieut. Ebstein, Col. Sullivan, Capt. Gray, Mr. West, and Mrs. Ebstein took, and took well, the principal characters. The performance ended with the "Two Buzzards," in which the gentlemen before named, assisted by Mesdames Ross and Adams, took part. The Footlight, evidently the "organ" of Vancouver Barracks, in which the programme for the entertainment is printed, is a witty little sheet, and contains a large amount of fun in its four pages.

GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS has commenced the erection of a first class residence for his own household at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and K streets, N. W., Washington. This building is 30 by 72 feet, and will cost about \$20,000.

DURING Gen. Grant's reception at Houston, Texas, March 29, the gas was turned off from the street and lamps and candles were substituted. On the preceding night the guns of the artillery were spiked, but the spikes were removed in time to fire a salute. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the discovery of the offender.

VARIOUS despatches from Salt Lake City, Utah, March 26, reports that Dr. Le Compte and Captain Chas. B. Western, of the 14th Infantry, engaged in a street duel at Fort Douglas that morning. Both officers were wounded, and it is thought that Capt. Western will not recover. If he does, he will be unfit for service in the Army, as his left arm is so badly shattered that he will not have the use of it. It was broken near the shoulder, and he was also wounded in the back. Dr. Le Compte was slightly wounded in the hand, arm, and breast. An effort is being made to keep the affair quiet. It is impossible to learn the immediate cause of the trouble. Western was recently promoted to a captaincy. The affair is understood to be concerning a woman. Both men are unmarried. Le Compte was soon to marry a young lady of Salt Lake. Our Washington correspondent reports that nothing is known at the War Department concerning the affair. Dr. Le Compte has been employed as an acting assistant surgeon since 1876. It is altogether probable that the affair will call for an official investigation. It appears to have been intended by both parties as a duel *a l'outrance*. The road in front of the officers' quarters was scarcely a proper place for such a hostile meeting, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the affair will be overlooked.

A CONTEST has arisen over the estate of the late Medical Inspector W. M. King, U. S. N., which bids fair from the surrounding circumstances to become a cause celebre. There appear to be two wills, one of which leaves everything to his widow, the other bequeaths \$5,000 to his sister, Elizabeth B. King, \$3,000 to his friend Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, U. S. N.; \$1,200 per annum to his wife; his library to the Philadelphia Library Company; his pictures to the Academy of Fine Arts; \$2,000 to Mr. Haugh for legal services, and the residue and reversion of his property to Paymaster Allen, U. S. N., and to Dr. R. C. Dean, who, with Edward Haugh, is made executor of the will. A third claim is advanced by those who contest both wills. Surgeon King's widow was formerly a Mrs. Caroline Earl Johnson Sigourney, and had been married twice before she married the doctor. The estate is not very large, about \$60,000, but the developments already made public will attach to the contest a peculiar interest. Doctor King will be remembered as the officer who shot Engineer Kellogg of the Navy some years ago at Key West, Fla. As customary, it was said there was a woman in the case. Dr. King was, the N. Y. Sun says, "the son of William King, one of the most prominent men in Philadelphia in his day, and nephew of Judge Edward King, who was, a

generation ago, honored as among Pennsylvania's most distinguished jurists. William M. had two sisters, one now a Mrs. Carter, resident in Rome, Italy; the other, Elizabeth B., still a spinster. When their father died he bequeathed his entire estate to his daughters, cutting off his only son, for William M. was already, even before he had attained his majority, looked upon as the black sheep of the family. His uncle, the Judge, recognized his marked abilities, was lenient in judgment on his failings, and sympathized with him when he was disinherited by his father. Consequently when the old jurist passed away, not long after his favorite nephew had been admitted as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, it surprised no one that he should have left the bulk of his estate to William M. King. But he did not do so unreservedly. He bequeathed to the young man the interest during his life on \$32,000 in securities invested in the Philadelphia Bank, and the occupancy and use of his fine old mansion, 315 South Fifteenth street, his plate, pictures, and library. William M. might not, while he lived, sell or otherwise alienate from himself any part of the estate, but he was given absolute power to bequeath it as he pleased. That estate came into the nephew's possession about eighteen years ago.

A NEWSPAPER despatch reports that March 24, at the U. S. Pension Agency at Concord, N. H., Peter Donnelly, of Middlebury, late private in Co. F, 2d Vermont Volunteers, was paid \$5,592.63, the amount of pension due for total blindness and gun-shot wound in the left hand. This is, it is added, the largest amount ever paid at one time to a pensioner.

THE Philadelphia Ledger has started a discussion as to who was the youngest private soldier enlisted during the Rebellion. One Anton B. Kamp, who was 13 years and 9 months when he enlisted, seems to have the innings thus far.

THE brother of Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. H. Emory, U. S. A., Col. John H. Emory, died at his home, Poplar Grove, Queen Anne's County, Md. When a young man he entered the Army as 2d Lieutenant 6th Infantry Oct. 21, 1839. He was appointed an A. C. S. March, 1840, and resigned Feb. 9, 1843. He served in the Florida war, and also in the West, resigning his commission on the death of his father.

GEN. JOHN A. McDOWELL, superintendent of the Government buildings at Chicago, brother of Major-Gen. McDowell, U. S. Army, is reported as seriously ill from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of other diseases.

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, who was a captain in the war of 1812, served through the Mexican war, also in the late war as major-general of volunteers, now, though 89 years old, still retains the active management of his extensive interests in eleven different cotton and woolen mills. He evidently does not recognize the principle of compulsory retirement.

REFERRING to the recent death of Chief Engineer Harman Newell, U. S. N., at Norfolk, Va., (noted in last week's JOURNAL), the Norfolk Virginian says: "After taking up his residence in Norfolk he connected himself with the Masonic Order here, and at the time of his death was a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Portsmouth Commandery. He was also a member of Farragut Post No. 1, G. A. R. He was especially beloved by the working men of his department, toward whom he showed that consideration and kindness by which their duties were rendered more pleasant."

MASTER FRANK GUERTIN, of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, at Sitka, has been married to Miss Kate Omloff.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending March 31, 1880: Capt. Gerald Russell, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. Hugh T. Read, 1st Infantry; Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Infantry; Capt. G. W. Evans, 21st Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending March 31, 1880. Army—Lieut. Jas. C. Scantling, 1st Artillery; Lt. E. S. Farrow; Capt. Chas. P. Egan, Com. Sub.; Capt. G. Russell and wife. Navy—Master A. A. Michelson and family; Commander E. M. Shepard and wife; Master Walter C. Cowles; Lt. Webster Doty; Engineer E. Fithian; Ensign W. F. Halsey; Mid'n A. N. Wood; Mid'n J. H. Glennon; Mid'n R. C. Smith; Lieut. Geo. Talcott, Jr.; Commander C. C. Carpenter.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD MIDDLETON and Gen. and Mrs. Badeau were at the marriage of Miss Louise Suydam to Mr. S. H. Austin, Jr., in New York, this week.

THE Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute has unanimously sustained the action of the faculty in dismissing eighteen students for insubordination.

THE Omaha Herald of March 27 has these items: "Capt. Gilla, U. S. N., who has been visiting his cousin, Mr. C. S. Goodrich, for the past week, has gone to San Francisco to join his vessel.... Capt. W. A. Jones, of the United States Engineer Corps, left for San Francisco yesterday."

MESSRS. F. E. BELTZHOVER, of Pennsylvania; C. B. Simonton, of Tennessee, and T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, of the House of Representatives, have been appointed visitors to the Naval Academy.

A FORT RANDALL despatch of March 15 to the Yankton Press says: "The escort, consisting of one corporal and two men, from Fort Hale, who came down with Lieut. Squires, is still here. They are getting a good rest, which they needed badly as they had a very rough trip coming down here. It was reported here that they were lost on the prairie at one time and a party under charge of Lieut. Maus was sent out to hunt them up. Lieut. Maus found them about forty miles from here in good condition and working their way in."

THE Yankton Press of March 25 says: The ice blockade on



the Northern Pacific railroad has finally been raised, and on Sunday last the first through train in four weeks reached Bismarck, where it was received with music and artillery salutes. . . . Capt. Heiner and his sisters left Friday for Fort Randall.

GEN. SHERMAN has gone to Chicago to consult with Gen. Sheridan about making arrangements for the removal of the Utes from their present reservation in Colorado in accordance with the agreement of Secretary Schurz with the Utes, which, it is thought, will soon be ratified by Congress.

GEN. G. A. DE RUSSET, Lieut.-Colonel 3d Artillery; 1st Lt. John D. C. Hoskins, Adjutant 3d Artillery, and 1st Lt. Joseph M. Caffin, 3d Artillery, were at the Easter election chosen vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church, Fort Hamilton, and Rear Admiral Stephen D. Tranchard, vestryman of St. Stephens Church, New York.

COL. WM. B. ROYALL and Capt. John G. Bourke, of the 3d Cavalry, who are in Lexington, Ky., purchasing horses, are reported to be dissatisfied with their experience thus far, the farmers holding on for higher prices than the Government allows.

MAR.-GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, it is said, owns a farm near Windsor, Henry county, Mo., and has ordered some extensive improvements to be made on it with the view of ultimately making it his home.

GENERAL and Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Callum, and Mr. and Mrs. Loyall Farragut were among the guests invited to meet President Hayes at lunch at the House of Mr. John Taylor Johnson, in New York, on Tuesday.

THE London Standard announces that the King of Siam will leave Bangkok early in April, to visit the chief capitals of Europe. After a short stay in England, he will start for the United States, and the American Government will send a man-of-war to Southampton to convey him thither. The king was formerly a pupil of Mrs. Leonowens, a very intelligent English lady, now resident in New York, who describes him as a master of English, a great reader of foreign newspapers, and very liberal minded.

Or Joseph Widmer, 7 feet in height, and the tallest man in Missouri, who died recently, the St. Louis Republican says: "He served in the war in Col. Frederick Hecker's regiment, and at the time of the first parade of his company, Colonel Hecker, noticing that he stood head and shoulders above all others, yelled out: 'You rascal, get down from that stump.'"

OFFICERS interested in billiards may be glad to know that, according to a Paris despatch to the N. Y. Herald, "owing to the extraordinary pressure brought to bear on the military commandant at Toulouse by members of the Paris Jockey Club, Vignaux has received a leave of absence from military duty until May 15. The lovers of billiards will be cheered by this news, as it is a guarantee that the threatened interruption of the match with Blossom is no longer to be feared."

On the 25th of March the ex-Express Eugenie set out from Southampton for Zululand, and will proceed directly to the Cape, without stopping at St. Helena. She will remain three days at Cape Town, then start for Natal, arriving at Durban towards the end of April. After resting some days in the colony, the Empress Eugenie will travel by land to the valley of Ityotyazi, the scene of the sad disaster. About a fortnight will be needed for this part of her journey, which will be so arranged that Her Majesty will reach the donga where the Prince fell on the ill-fated 1st of June and at the very hour of the struggle and the death. On June 3 the Express will start on her homeward route, returning in another of the Union Company's steamers, but this time a few hours will be spent at St. Helena. Her Majesty will return to Chislehurst on July 26. The two English servants of the late Prince Imperial will be in attendance on the Empress during the whole of the journey to Zululand and back.

THE London Times of March 19 says: "The oldest commissioned officer in Her Majesty's navy, Admiral Philip Westphal, died on Tuesday, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, at the advanced age of 93 years. He was a brother of the late Admiral Sir George Augustus Westphal, and was born in the year 1782. He entered the navy in 1794 (under the patronage of the Duke of Kent) as a first class volunteer on board L'Oiseau. He was advanced to a captaincy in 1830, and in 1847 admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital. He attained flag rank in 1855, and became an admiral on the retired list in 1866."

SIR GARNET J. WOLSELEY has been appointed quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards. He is expected in England about June or July next.

THE daily papers have it that after the battle of Antietam, Surg.-Gen. Hammond was going over the battle field caring for the wounded, when he encountered Dr. Garcelon, recently Governor of Maine. The operations of Dr. Garcelon upon the wounded were so brutal and so unlike those of a physician, that Dr. Hammond was obliged to remonstrate with him and to ask him to leave the battle field. Dr. Hammond is said to have confirmed the report.

It was not long since that an English sergeant-instructor of volunteers was reprimanded by his commanding officer for not saluting a certain volunteer captain when in plain clothes; the man's appeal was touching: "I know, sir, it is my duty, but this gentleman is my tailor, and what am I to do when I go into his shop to try on a pair of trousers?"

THE son of M. de Lesseps gave a sound drubbing to a Washington boy who did not admire his bare legs, "tanned by the hot sun of Panama," and called him a barbarian. Is this typical of what will happen to us if we don't admire M. de Lesseps' canal project?

A. R. CORBIN, brother-in-law of General Grant, died at his residence in Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday last, aged 71.

A GRAND Army of the Republic memorial is in circulation for signatures of ex-Federal soldiers and sailors of Maryland, protesting against permission being given to the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States to erect a monument to Maryland Confederates on Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

"MR. PRESIDENT," said Bob Toombs to Jeff. Davis during the war, as the story goes, "I am a brigadier-general, and senior in rank to Brig.-Gen. McLaws; yet he has 10,000 men under his command, while I have but 1,000." "Is that so?" said Jeff. "I will rectify it at once." And he commissioned McLaws a major-general.

Mrs. NELLIE MARSHALL McAFEE, the Kentucky poetess, and daughter of the late Hon. Humphrey Marshall, has notified the Kentucky Legislature that if they do not build a monument over her father she will build one herself, and epitaph it with allusions to the base ingratitude of the Old Corn State. If the Kentucky Legislature is not more sensible than the United States Congress on the subject of base ingratitude, etc., we do not imagine that they will be greatly moved by this thoroughly feminine threat.

THE Philadelphia Commandery of the Military Order have published a brief memorial of Companion Hector Tyndale, Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. V., Junior Vice-Commander, who died at Philadelphia, March 19, 1880, aged 58. From this we learn that his father, Robinson Tyndale, was a native of Ireland, and a lineal descendant of the martyr William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible; that he was offered an appointment to West Point, which at the solicitation of his mother he declined, and that in 1845 he accompanied an expedition upon the plains commanded by Maj. E. V. Sumner, of the 1st Dragoons. "In stature General Tyndale was above the medium height, of fair complexion, and of commanding presence. His intellect had been improved by study, travel and the association with distinguished artists, literary, scientific and public men, and his tastes were pure and cultivated. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. As an officer he was a rigid disciplinarian, but most kind and watchful for the comfort and safety of his command, being ever solicitous 'for wisdom to see and strength to do his duty.'"

WHILE Jackson's corps was cautiously moving to the flank and rear of the Union Army at Chancellorsville, the Confederate cavalry in advance became engaged with the enemy. Soon a wounded and bleeding trooper was seen emerging from the woods in front. After looking around, he moved in the direction from which the infantry were marching, as if seeking the rear, or, as the average gray jacket would say, the r'ar. Soon afterward rapid firing explained that the blue jackets had closed in behind Jackson, and it was not long before the poor cavalryman was seen coming back again. When opposite the "Stonewall," another cavalryman from the front arrived. No. 1 at once recognized him and said: "Hallo, Bill—wounded?" "Yes," said No. 2, "but not bad. Let's git to the r'ar." At which No. 1 exclaimed: "This is the damndest fight I've been in yet. It hain't got no r'ar."—Harper's Magazine.

A REPORT from Shanghai, China, February 24, says: "Surprise and dissatisfaction among Americans has been caused by the refusal of Gen. Donovan, commanding the British garrison at Hong Kong, to fire a salute of twenty-one guns on Washington's Birthday. Gov. Hennessy honored the anniversary by displaying the royal standard, and had issued orders to the military and naval officers for a salute. Commodore Smith, the senior naval officer, complied; but Gen. Donovan pleaded no precedent, and declared the salute unauthorized by the Queen's regulations. The matter will be heard of hereafter, Gov. Hennessy, as commander-in-chief of all forces stationed here, regarding the refusal as an act of insubordination. American ships in Eastern waters omit no opportunity for complimentary salute on every English anniversary."

REAR-ADMIRAL GORE JONES, C. B., is soon to hoist his flag again as commander-in-chief in the East Indies, the *Euryalus* having been repaired and sent to Bombay from Malta.

PRINCE ORLOFF, the Russian Ambassador, who has recently been recalled from France, is described as having not only the hastiness of a Cossack, but the courage, intrepidity, and even rashness of a Cossack. The great black band he wears over the left side of his head conceals the absence of an eye lost in that wild expedition of 20 Russian soldiers and officers attempting to capture by a stroke of audacity during the Turco-Russian war of 1853 the position of Arab-Tabia. The young Count Orloff was then a colonel. He was picked up the next day mangled and very nearly dead on the field, and only the most assiduous care saved him. He had only one eye left, and his left arm was fractured, and is still carried in a sling.

A TELEGRAM from Annapolis, Md., to the Baltimore Gazette says: "John Jackson, a noted character here, is ill with rheumatism of the heart. Jackson was the hero of quite an adventure during the war. A volunteer was called for to take the cap off a torpedo submerged in the harbor of Charleston. Jackson volunteered, dived to the bottom, and took off the cap. For this Congress voted Jackson a medal, and President Lincoln pinned it on Jackson's breast. He is now in straitened circumstances."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us this extract from a Philadelphia paper of Monday afternoon, February 12, 1827: "Capt. Symmes will deliver a lecture at the Merchants' Coffee House to-morrow evening. Particulars will be stated in an advertisement to-morrow." Capt. John Cleves Symmes, the lecturer referred to, was an officer of the Army, who served during the war of 1812 and who developed "from the depths

of his interior consciousness" the theory of concentric spheres, showing that the earth is hollow and is populated, inside as well as out. Symmes died in 1829.

PATMASTER MILTON B. CUSHING, U. S. N., is reported as suffering from serious illness at Utica, N. Y. He returned home some weeks ago in the *Constellation*.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., April 1, says: Information has been received here to the effect that Secretary Ramsey has detailed Major Frank E. Taylor, 1st Artillery, at Fort Adams, this harbor; Col. Warner, 3d Artillery, and Major W. F. Randolph, 5th Artillery, to constitute a board, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe with a view to making observations as to the improvements in the artillery branch of the military service of various countries. They will proceed on the United States steamer *Saratoga*, now at Fortress Monroe, and will sail about the 10th or 15th April.

THE death of Commodore Barrett promotes Captain R. B. Lowry to commodore, Commander W. A. Kirkland to captain, Lieutenant Commander Chas. H. Craven to commander, Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas to lieutenant commander, Master M. Fisher Wright to lieutenant, and Ensign Augustus L. Case to master.

IN 1832, the income of the estate which Stephen Girard left to Philadelphia was \$68,000. It is now \$877,165.

(From the London Times of March 4.)

#### THE PALLISER GUN EXPERIMENTS.

YESTERDAY, on the works of Messrs. Eastons and Anderson, Erith Marshes, and in presence of a large and distinguished company, Sir William Palliser, assisted by Capt. Edward Palliser, made some important experiments with a view of ascertaining the ultimate strength of a gun lined with a coiled barrel, 7in. in bore and barely 3in. thick. In point of fact, the experiments were intended to contrast the action of coiled wrought-iron tubing in guns, under exceptionally heavy charges, with the steel-lined guns of the Woolwich pattern—the *Thunderer* 38-ton gun and the 38-ton gun lately burst at Woolwich being examples of the weapons against which Sir W. Palliser contrasts his system.

The gun with which it was proposed to make the experiments was a weapon which has a history. It was a 10-inch cast-iron gun of 84 cwt. which served in the Crimea, and received a bruise on the side from a Russian shell and grapeshot indentations at the muzzle. It was proved at Woolwich in 1859, served on the *Hydra* from 1847, and was employed throughout the siege of Sebastopol. Returned to Woolwich in 1856, it was sold to Sir William Palliser in 1866 and by him converted into a 7-inch rifled gun of 95 cwt., after being variously used to try experiments with the steel lining. The steel lining having burst, Sir William Palliser has given the gun three tubes of coiled wrought iron—the first, that carrying the rifling, being three-quarters of an inch, the second the same, and the third of an inch and a half—the whole encased in the cast-iron shell of the old gun. The gun was in a cell on the marshes, with her muzzle pointed into a mound of earth built round with boards. Provision had been made for the recoil by placing an incline behind the gun, up which her carriage would slide, and so utilize her weight for easing her down to the firing-point, a spring buffer being placed at the top of the incline to receive what unexpended force might remain when the recoil had carried the weapon so far.

As the gun is one-eighth of the weight of the 38-ton gun, it was proposed to commence the trials with the proportional double charge which burst the 38-ton gun at Woolwich. The gun was loaded with a rear charge of 13lb. 12oz. of pebble powder and an 85lb. "Palliser" shaped shot, and a front charge upon that of 10lb. 10oz. of powder and a 75lb. shot—the whole double charge taking up about a third of the barrel's length. The charge was fired with a friction tube, and the only result was to send the timber-work flying. The bore was tested, but there was no perceptible giving of the metal. The second round consisted of 16lb. of powder and a 100lb. shot for the rear charge, with 11lb. of powder and an 85lb. shot for the front charge. There was more disturbance of the mound, but no great change in the bore of the gun, though the charge was much greater in proportion to that which burst the 38-ton gun. The third round consisted of 18lb. of powder in the rear charge and a 100lb. shot, with 12lb. of powder and an 85lb. shot for the front charge. The result of this was to throw the breech of the gun up on to the roof of the cell; but still the metal had sustained no fracture. The charges of powder for the next round were increased to 20lb. for the rear charge and 13lb. for the front, the projectiles being again 100lb. and 85lb. Sand-bags were placed behind at the top of the incline to take the unspent recoil, and the gun was again found uninjured, with but little change in her bore. In the fifth round the charges of powder were increased to 22lb. and 14lb., and the charges together occupied rather more than half the tube. When the gun was fired the concussion was so great that the built-up boardings around were blown out, and when the gun was viewed in its dark cell by the light of a candle it was apparently uninjured. The bore could not be tested from the fact that the cell was blocked up by the fallen timbers.

There were no pressure-gauges placed inside the gun—a fact which was regretted by some members of the Government Experimental Committee present, the absence of the gauges preventing accurate estimates being obtained as to the actual pressure of the charges; but the facts respecting the bearing qualities of wrought iron were plainly demonstrated.

THE scheme for uniting by a canal the German Ocean and the Baltic has now so far matured that Herr Dahlstrom, a Hamburg engineer, has been furnished with a concession to commence the preparatory operations in accordance with the plan submitted by him to the government.



## THE NAVY.

**RUTHERFORD B. HAYES**, President and Commander-in-Chief.  
**RICHARD W. THOMPSON**, Secretary of the Navy.  
**JOHN W. HOGG**, Chief Clerk.  
**DAVID D. PORTER**, Admiral of the Navy.  
**STEPHEN C. ROWAN**, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

**BUREAU OF ORDINANCE**—Commodore William N. Jeffers, chief;  
 Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.  
**Chief of Bureaus, with relative rank of Commodore.**  
**BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING**—Commodore Earl  
 English, chief; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, assistant.  
**BUREAU OF NAVIGATION**—Commodore William B. Whiting,  
 chief.  
**BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS**—Commodore Richard L. Law,  
 chief; Commander George C. Remy, assistant.  
**BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY**—Surgeon-General Philip  
 S. Wilson, chief; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.  
**BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING**—Paymaster-General  
 George F. Cutler, chief; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, assistant.  
**BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING**—Engineer-in-Chief William H.  
 Shock, chief; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, assistant.  
**BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR**—Chief Naval Construc-  
 tor John W. Kasey, chief.

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL**—Captain William B. Remy, Marine  
 Corps, Acting J. A. G.  
**SIGNAL OFFICER**—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief; Lieutenant  
 Edward W. Very, assistant.  
**HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICER**—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, super-  
 intendent; Commander Allen V. Reed, assistant.  
**NAVAL OBSERVATORY**—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, supt.  
**NAVAL ASTILLERO, PHILADELPHIA**—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.  
**NAVAL ACADEMY**—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

**NORTH ATLANTIC**—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.  
**SOUTH ATLANTIC**—Commodore Andrew Bryson.  
**EUROPEAN STATION**—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.  
**PACIFIC STATION**—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.  
**ASIATIC STATION**—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

## COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.  
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.  
 Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.  
 Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.  
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.  
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.  
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.  
 Commodore Thomas Patterson, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

## COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

\* Iron-clads: a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clads, *Ajaz*, Comdr. H. B. Seelye; *Catakill*, Lieut. Jos. Marston; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

**ADAMS** (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell.  
 Sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 4, under sealed orders. Telegrams from Panama report two men-of-war surveying the waters of Chiriqui—one of which is probably the *Adams*—on the south side of the Isthmus. She is expected soon at Panama, where she will probably remain a month or two.

**ALASKA** (s. a.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.  
**ALASKA** (p. s.), Capt. George Brown.  
 At Callao, March 4.

**ALERT**, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington.  
 Arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 31 from Kobe.  
**ALLIANCE** (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. At Norfolk Navy-yard.

**ASHURLOT** (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai. Repairs to be completed about April 1.  
**COLORADO**, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

**CONSTELLATION**, Commander Edward E. Potter.  
 Left New York and anchored in lower bay March 27, waiting fair weather. Her destination was changed to G. I. way.

**CONSTITUTION** (s. a.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton.  
 Arrived at Havana on March 16, from Aspinwall. Is on the way home.

**ENTERPRISE** (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge.  
 Left Gibraltar for Hampton Roads.

**FORTUNE** (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.  
**FRANKLIN**, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

**INTREPID** (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**JAMESTOWN** (s. a.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

**KEARSARGE** (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking.

A despatch from Panama, dated March 18, gives us our first positive information as to the whereabouts of the *Kearsarge*. It states that "the Secretary of State of the Government has addressed a letter to the United States Consul, in Panama, advising him that there are two American ships of war at Bocas del Toro engaged in soundings, surveys, and various other operations, examining Lagoons of Chiriqui, and the rivers which empty into it, in a mysterious manner, operations which are conducted with no reference to the authorities on shore. The Secretary asks information on the subject from the Consul, and the latter answers simply that he has no advice from his Government on the point, knows nothing of the expedition or its objects, and has referred the correspondence to his Government for information and instructions. Considerable feeling exists among the natives in consequence of this news, and the mystery which surrounds the affair rather intensifies the feeling than otherwise." The *Kearsarge* is the only United States vessel in Chiriqui bay, the *Adams* being at the other end of the grant, in the Gulf of Dulce, on the Pacific side. The *Kearsarge* is establishing a coaling station for the vessels of the U. S. Navy.

**LACKAWANNA** (p. s.), Capt. James N. Gillis. San Francisco.

**MARION** (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Montevideo.

Recent despatches have been received from this ship, but they are not so late as those by cable, published some time since. They give an account of the appearance of yellow fever on board Dec. 17, which caused her to put into Montevideo, and the names of those who were taken down. No further cables having been received, the inference is, that all

of the sick have recovered, except those who died. The fever was of a mild type, which accounts for so few fatal cases. Surgeon Babin, Engineer Bromahan, Lieut. Merrill, and Midshipman Sears were the other officers who were attacked and recovered.

**MICHIGAN** (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

Navigation having opened, will soon proceed on a cruise on the lakes.

**MINNESOTA**, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Wintering at New London.

**MONOCHACY** (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

**MONTEAUX**, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

**NIPISIC**, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Norfolk.

Left her anchorage at Norfolk for the Mediterranean at 5 o'clock p. m. on March 31.

**ONWARD** (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

**PALOS** (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Wintering at Tientsin.

**PASSAIO**, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE** (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PENSACOLA** (f. s. p. s.), Capt. K. Randolph Breese.

At Panama March 9. Rear-Admiral Rodgers reports that he expected to sail March 12 for Punta Arenas, the chief seaport of Costa Rica. Thence he would go to San Juan del Sur and Corinto in Nicaragua, and afterwards to the other Central American and Mexican ports, and reach San Francisco from middle to last of May. Owing to inconvenient postal arrangements on the coast, he asks that communications for the ship may be sent to San Francisco instead of via Panama. The class of cadet midshipmen of 1878 entitled to examination would leave in steamer *Colon* on March 16 for New York. The invalids, prisoners, and men, whose times were out, were transferred to the *Constitution*. Affairs are quiet at Panama.

A correspondent at Panama writes us under date of March 11: The *Pensacola* left for San Francisco on March 10, stopping at most of the Central American and Mexican ports. Due in San Francisco about May 15. The *Alaska* and *Onward* are still at Callao. All quiet here and down coast at last mail. The people here, most of them foreigners, are inclined to grumble at the Monroe doctrine, as they have dreams of acquiring great wealth from the poor devils who are sent here to die in attempting the digging of a canal. We know absolutely nothing of the *Adams* whereabouts or movements. The papers say she has gone to the Gulf of Dulce. The cadet midshipmen, Glennon, Huse, Knapp, Rodgers, W. L. Craven, Lloyd, Smith, Ormsby, and Wood go to New York in the *Colon*, being ordered home for examination.

**PORTSMOUTH**, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship. At Washington, under repairs.

**POWHEATAN** (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. At Norfolk.

**QUINNEBAUG** (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Leighorn, Feb. 26.

**RICHMOND** (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Hong Kong, Feb. 6.

**RIO BRAVO** (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship. Arrived at Fortress Monroe on March 24.

**SHERNANDOAH** (f. s. s. a. s.) Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. Montevideo.

**ST. LOUIS**, Captain Joseph P. Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

**ST. MARY'S**, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

**SWATARA**, Commander W. T. Sampson.

Cable despatches have reported her arrival at Port Said, on the way to the Asiatic Station.

**TALLAPOOSA** (s. a.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at New York March 27, on way East.

**TICONDEROGA** (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. In the East Indies, on the way to Corea, Japan, and San Francisco.

**TENNESSEE** (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. At Norfolk.

**TRENTON** (f. s. e. s.), Captain W. W. Queen. Villefranche, March 30.

**TUSCARORA** (s. a.), Comdr. John W. Philip. Acapulco, Feb. 26.

**VANDALIA** (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. New York. Is under repairs. Will probably be ready about May 1.

**WARASHI**, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

**WACHUSETT** (s. a.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Montevideo, Dec. 31.

**WYANDOTT**, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

**WYOMING** (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, March 16.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

BETTER barrack accommodation for the marines on duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, is said to be much needed.

As soon as the new gig for the *Lackawanna* is completed a race will be arranged between the two gigs and the whale-boat of that vessel.

THE Marine Hospital Bureau has received information that in Rio de Janeiro the deaths from yellow fever for the two weeks ending Feb. 28 aggregated 299.

The lighter which has been constructed to convey Cleopatra's Needle to New York has been successfully launched, and is now in tow for Alexandria, Egypt.

KIMBERLY BROS., of Norfolk, contracted to supply the Marine Corps with rations at Portsmouth, Boston, and six other stations for the present fiscal year, but the advance in prices is causing them a loss of \$50 a day, and they are beseeching Congress to advance their prices by law.

THE Philadelphia Farragut Association are again moving to secure the passage of the bill appropriating the sum claimed to be still due to Farragut's fleet for captures at New Orleans. On the 23d of April, the anniversary of the capture of New Orleans, an entertainment will be given in the National Guards' Hall for the purpose of defraying expenses of the movement of the Philadelphia members. The matter is before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and is now undergoing investigation by a sub-committee, of which ex-Governor Booth, of California, is chairman.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, Civil Engineer W. P. S. Sanger, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Naval Con-

structors Philip Hichborn and W. L. Minton; Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, and Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., made an inspection on March 25 of the dry dock at Locust Point, near Fort McHenry, Md., now nearly completed. The inspection was made at the request of the Baltimore Dry Dock Company. Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., commandant of Fort McHenry, and the principal officers of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. accompanied the inspectors. After a thorough inspection of the works the party formed a group at the upper end of the dock and several photographs were taken. The *Baltimore American* says: "The Government officers were reticent about expressing their opinions of the new dock before making their report to the Secretary of the Navy, but they appeared highly pleased with what they saw, one or two remarking that this was the finest dry dock in the country, and that the arrangements for repairing and building vessels with economy and despatch were unequalled in any other city in the United States."

THE commissioners appointed to select a site for the new Naval Observatory are actively engaged in the performance of their duties. The object is to secure a location where the instruments will be free from local influences or other causes which would interfere with their accuracy, and at the same time be easy of access and exactly on the meridian line. The Blackhouse farm on the Seventh street road, north of Brightwood, formerly the country seat of ex-Gov. Shepherd, is, it is said, favorably considered by the commissioners. On the subject of the Observatory the *Washington Republic* says: "The commissioners have decided to restrict the competition for the drawings and plans to three architects, and these architects have already been named. Singularly enough, one happens to come from Boston (Commissioner Morse lives in Boston), one from Baltimore (Commissioner Whyte lives in Baltimore), and the other from Washington. Here is a repetition of the star chamber method which resulted in that National Museum monstrosity. After Congress, in 1878, passed an act organizing a commission 'to ascertain the cost of removing the Naval Observatory,' architects of Washington and of other cities, believing a new Observatory would be built and relying upon future fair play, went to work preparing drawings and plans which they expected to have an opportunity of at least submitting to some board authorized to make an award. But it appears that there has been a 'love's labor lost,' personal favoritism and the greed of patronage have forbidden just competition. I am glad to hear that when the question of making an appropriation for the proposed Observatory comes up in Congress there will be some 'subsequent proceedings' which will be interesting to all concerned."

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* of March 17 makes the following sweeping statement: "Dissipation and drunkenness in the Services seem to be on the increase, judging from the number of staggering officers we have observed in our streets of late. We should imagine, if they had no personal pride, they would have a little for the uniform they wear. There are men in the Service who, for the pleasure of being under the influence of liquor most of the time, will sacrifice their honor, good name, and self respect. It is a matter of regret that there are not more stringent provisions in the Navy for the punishment of drunken officials; then there would be less drunkenness among the common sailor as well, who, in such cases, are governed by the examples set by the superior officers." In its succeeding number the *Chronicle* says with refreshing naivete: "Exception seems to have been taken in certain circles to the article published in yesterday's issue concerning dissipation among Government officers." At this it expresses surprise as unaffected as that of the frontiersman who wondered at the man who complained because he tickled him with his bowie knife. Doubtless the *Chronicle* expects to find the naval officers highly delighted with its statement. It says: "From citizens we have heard nothing condemnatory of the article, but on the contrary their allusions were quite complimentary to us and disparaging to certain officials whose indiscretions have subjected them to severe public remark. However true or false our reflections may have been, gentlemen of the Navy might bear in mind the inspiration, 'We that have free souls, it touches not.'"

THE report of the Committee on Naval Affairs on the bill, H. R. 3469, for the relief of the captors of the ram *Albatross*, recalls the story of one of the most daring achievements of the late war, the capture and destruction of this formidable vessel, followed by the capture of Plymouth, N. C., with great quantities of military and naval stores. For prize money for this vessel, which cost the Confederates \$1,500,000, and would have cost us more than half that, the captors, only two of whom escaped death or capture, were originally awarded but \$79,944 in prize money. A reappraisal was subsequently had by act of Congress, and \$202,912.90 additional allowed, leaving to be distributed, after deducting costs, \$273,135.09. Of this sum, \$21,850.80 went to the fleet officers, the rest was distributed as follows: W. B. Cushing, \$66,056.27; Frank H. Swan, \$31,102.20; W. Stotesbury and C. L. Steever, each \$23,926; W. L. Howarth, \$35,887.50; T. S. Gay, \$28,710; J. Woodman, \$11,434; S. Higgins, \$8,613.01; H. Hamilton, \$5,742.01; E. J. Houghton, B. Harley, W. Smith, each \$4,593.60; R. H. King, H. Wilkes, L. Deming, each \$4,019.40. The distribution was made in the proportion of the salaries at the time the award was made, which the report from which we quote holds was "in violation of the law and of the spirit and intent of the decree of the United States court." The distribution, it is held, should have been made upon the basis of salaries at the time of the capture. They hold that the rights of captors rest at the time of capture. They also hold that the torpedo boat was a single ship, under and within the true intent and provision of the law, and that Cushing should have had but one-tenth of the prize money, and the balance should have been distributed among the others in proportion to their rates of pay. This would reduce Cushing's share by \$30,927.84; Howarth's, \$18,979.02; Gay's, \$11,801.52, and increase that of the others various amounts for which it is proposed that they be permitted to sue in the Court of Claims. Paymaster Swan, who is still in the Service (and who used to be a good boy when we went to school with him many years ago), would get \$14,691.30 additional; or at least the right to sue for it.

HEREAFTER, by order of the Secretary, in order to facilitate the execution of orders given by the Navy Department or any of its bureaus to the commandant of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., to furnish vessels arriving in Hampton Roads with articles to be supplied from that yard, commanding officers of vessels who are junior to the commandant will report to him their arrival in the Roads.

THE following circular has just been issued by Secretary Thompson: "When officers of the Navy are required to make oath in answering interrogatories sent them by the Examining Board in Washington the expense attending the execution thereof will be paid from the contingent fund of the Navy on presentation of vouchers to any one of the purchasing paymasters of the Navy."

To pave the way for some desirable amendments to be introduced into the Bulgarian Charter, the Emperor of Russia has permitted Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to enlist 5,000 Russian subjects in the military service of the Principality.



## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

MARCH 27.—Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, to examination for promotion.

Acting Carpenter John W. Burnham, to the Nipsic, at Norfolk, Va., on the 31st of March.

MARCH 29.—Chief Engineer Francis C. Dale, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th of April.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 27.—Cadet Midshipman George F. Ormsby has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 12th March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 29.—Commander John C. Watson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Wyoming, European Station, on the 25th February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen G. H. Stafford and J. H. Shipley have reported their return home, having been detached from the Tascara on the 29th February, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman John E. Craven has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola on the 12th of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 31.—Cadet Midshipmen Harry P. Huse and W. L. Rodgers have reported their return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 12th of March, and have been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 1.—Cadet Midshipmen Roy C. Smith and Edward Lloyd, Jr., have reported their return home, having been detached from the Pensacola on the 12th of March, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen Chas. S. McClain and John E. McDonnell, from the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 23d of March, and placed on waiting orders.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Ensign W. B. Caperton has been extended three months.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 31, 1880: Ferdinand Cloud, marine, March 23, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Franklin Evans, marine, March 27, at his home, Washington City.

Charles W. Jarboe, lieutenant, March 17, U. S. S. Hamlet, Mare Island, Cal.

## MARINE CORPS.

## ORDERED.

Captain Richard S. Collum, to the Marine Barracks, Washington.

## DETACHED.

Colonel James H. Jones, from the Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to command the Barracks, League Island.

Major Clement D. Hebb, from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, and ordered to command the Barracks at Boston.

## NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Commodore John M. B. Clitz, a resident of Michigan, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, retained on the active list, having received a vote of thanks by Congress, such retention not to interfere with the regular promotion of others who would otherwise have been entitled by law to promotion as provided in section 1509, Revised Statutes.

Captain Stephen P. Quackenbush, a resident of New York, to be a Commodore in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, nominated for promotion.

Commander Richard W. Meade, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Captain Quackenbush, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander George H. Wadleigh, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Commander in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Commander R. W. Meade, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Craig, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Wadleigh, nominated for promotion.

Master Hugo Osterhaus, a resident of Missouri, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Lieutenant Craig, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Charles F. Putnam, a resident of Illinois, to be a Master in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Master H. Osterhaus, nominated for promotion.

Master John B. Collins, a resident of Louisiana, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Lieutenant Charles W. Jarboe, deceased.

Ensign Wm. F. Halsey, a resident of Louisiana, to be a Master in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Master J. B. Collins, nominated for promotion.

Commodore Andrew Bryson, a resident of New York, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Rear-Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy, retired.

Captain Earl English, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Commodore in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Commodore A. Bryson, nominated for promotion.

Commander Charles C. Carpenter, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Captain in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Captain E. English, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Arent S. Crowninshield, a resident of New York, to be a Commander in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Commander Chas. C. Carpenter, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant George Talcott, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Crowninshield, nominated for promotion.

Master Charles E. Vreeland, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Lieutenant George Talcott, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Frank A. Wilber, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Master Chas. E. Vreeland, nominated for promotion.

Assistant Engineer Lucius W. Wooster, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from November 1, 1879, vice Passed Assistant Engineer James W. Hollihan, retired.

Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified as provided by law to be subject to the required examination before being commissioned.

## CHANGES ON SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Ensign Wm. L. Varnum transferred from the Wachusett to the Shenandoah on the 17th of February.

Cadet Midshipman John Hood, from the Shenandoah to the Wachusett on the 20th of February.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE AMIRAL DUPERRÉ.\*

THE *Amiral Duperré*, when completed, will be the largest and the most heavily armed and armored ship ever built by the French. She is of a type quite different from those which have prevailed in other navies, and possesses some features of more than ordinary importance. She was designed by M. Sabattier, chief constructor, (*Directeur du Matériel*) of the Ministry of Marine.† The keel was laid down at La Seyne by the *Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée* in December, 1876, and she was to be completed in 1880.

The stem, stern-post, and skin-plating are of iron, all other portions of steel. The hull is divided into two parts by a longitudinal bulkhead and sub-divided by other water-tight transverse bulkheads, containing in all, including the double bottom, nearly two hundred cells, thus giving great strength and rigidity to the entire structure, and affording a solid foundation for the motive machinery.

The vessel is rather peculiar in shape, being almost flat bottomed and considerably curved above the water line, the upper deck having less width than the gun deck by about 7 feet 9 inches. The lines forward are very fine.

The interesting peculiarities in the design are the system of armor and the manner in which the great guns are mounted. The armor is limited to a belt extending around the vessel at the water line from the extreme point aft to the end of the ram, an armored deck placed flush with the upper edge of this water line belt, and the armored towers containing the heavy guns. The armor belt amidships for protection of the machinery and magazine has the extreme thickness of 21.6 inches and a depth of 8 feet 1 inch, being 2 feet 6 inches above the load water line and 5 feet 7 inches below it. In other respects the ship is unarmored, that is, the battery between decks and everything above the armor belt, except the towers, is unprotected and may, it is supposed, be destroyed by an enemy's projectiles without detriment to stability.

On the upper deck are four fixed towers *en barbette*, two of which are placed forward, one on each bow, protruding sponsor fashion beyond the ship's side; one stands in the middle of the quarter-deck, and one is abaft the mizzen-mast. These towers are all armored, and in each is mounted, high above the water line, a 13½ inch breech loading rifle, weighing 48 tons. The guns are placed upon turn tables and are worked by steam and hydraulic power. The projection of the bow towers gives the advantage of a line of fire forward parallel with the keel. All four towers have a thin vertical screen of iron running around a portion of their circumference. In the two foremost ones this is on the inside, in the one on the quarter-deck it is on the after side, and in the one aft the mizzen-mast it is on the forward side. The interior of the towers is sheltered from a plunging fire from small arms or machine guns in tops by bridges or hurricane decks, one of which runs forward and aft from the mizzen-mast so as to cover the two after towers, and the other is forward, extending athwartships over the bow towers.

The steering service for ordinary use is on the after bridge, while the coming tower for the captain's use is forward between the bow towers. From this tower an all-round view can be gained and orders transmitted to all parts of the ship. It is protected by an armored wall enclosing it and extending athwartships over the bow towers.

Besides the four heavy guns in the towers, there are fourteen breech loading rifles of 6½ inches calibre, mounted on the broadside, amidships, between decks. An additional weapon is the ram, which is of wrought iron and is formed by the stem. It receives the butts of the water line armor-plates, the lower edges of which are brought down forward nearly 10 feet below the water line to the very point of the ram, which projects about 18 feet beyond the forward perpendicular, and is formed sharp for ripping.

The rudder can be worked by steam or by hand as desired.

The motive machinery was manufactured at the Marpent works, and consists of two separate sets of vertical, three-cylinder, compound engines, each set working a screw-propeller. These engines are intended to be worked at 6075 indicated horse-power, but in emergencies may be driven up to 7397. There are four independent groups of cylindrical boilers, three in each group. The estimated speed of the ship is 14½ knots per hour.

The *Amiral Duperré* has no counterpart in the British or any other navy. The advantages claimed for her by the French are these: First, that the great firing angle of depression gained by mounting the guns so high above water—about 27 feet 5 inches—will enable the gunners to see the enemy more clearly, and at the same time give a better opportunity for penetrating their decks, especially in close action; second, that the disposition of the guns is such as to enable them to sweep the horizon with fire in all directions; thus the two forward guns—one on either side—fire from ahead on a line with the keel to 65 deg. abaft the beam, the after guns from dead aft to 86 deg. forward the beam on either side, the midship gun to 53 deg. forward or abaft the beam on either side, while three of the guns can be concentrated on the broadside fire at one point.

The disadvantages consist, first, in the objectionable open top turrets, which, though high above water where the advantages of an all-round, lateral, and plunging fire are available, expose both the men in them and the guns to the enemy's fire from high and somewhat distant forts, and to the other risks which attend guns mounted permanently above the parapet of a battery.

\* From a work entitled "War Ships and Navies of the World," in process of preparation for the press, by Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. Navy.

† Carefully prepared and authentic drawings of this ship, giving a profile view and plan of upper deck, and showing the rig, armor, turrets, and disposition of the guns, will appear in the work from which this article is taken.

‡ The arrangement is clearly shown by the drawings referred to.

The second objection is the immense weight of the turrets, guns, and appendages carried high above the centre of gravity of the ship. This would seriously interfere with the stability in the event of the hull's being pierced below the armor, and hence exposed to the movement of free water within either side passages, while the vessel was pitching and rolling and the guns were being run in and out.

The *Amiral Duperré* is a masted line-of-battle ship, designed to be sufficiently buoyant to carry coal and stores into any ocean, sufficiently armored to resist all ordinary projectiles, and armed with guns of sufficient power to meet the enemy under any conditions. There being no ships of her type in other navies with which to draw a comparison, it may be interesting to take for that purpose one of a different type, but having very nearly the same displacement in tons, draught of water, and thickness of armor on the water line, with power of engines not much greater, and like her designed for ocean work. The vessel which meets these conditions is the Italian, mastless, sea-going ship *Dandolo*, now building at Spezia. The principal dimensions and other data of the two ships are as follows:

	<i>Amiral Duperré.</i>	<i>Dandolo.</i>
Length between perpendiculars.....	319 ft., 19 in.	340 ft., 11 in.
Extreme breadth.....	66 ft., 11 in.	64 ft., 9 in.
Mean draught of water.....	25 ft., 9 in.	25 ft., 11 in.
Load displacement.....	10,323 tons.	10,401 tons.
Thickness of armor belt, maximum.....	21.6 in.	21.5 in.
System of turrets.....	Fixed, open topped. Revolving.	Fixed, open topped. Revolving.
Number ".....	4.	2.
Total sail area.....	21,014 sq. ft.	None.
<i>Motive Machinery.</i>		
Type of engines.....	Compound.	Compound.
Number of cylinders.....	6.	4.
Diameter ".....	61 and 78½ in.	64 and 80 in.
Stroke.....	29.4 in.	48 in.
Maximum revolutions per minute.....	77.	80.
Indicated horse-power, maximum.....	7397.	7500.
Speed of ship per hour, max., estim.....	14.5 knots.	15 knots.
Total grate surface.....	729 sq. ft.	811 sq. ft.
Heating ".....	18,756 sq. ft.	21,991 sq. ft.
<i>Armament.</i>		
Number of guns in turrets.....	4.	4.
" " " on broadside.....	14.	0.
Weight of each gun in turret.....	48 tons.	100 tons.
" " " on broadside.....	2.56 tons.	None.
Total weight of guns.....	228 tons.	480 tons.
Weight of broadside metal.....	1.57 tons.	3.87 tons.
" " " how fire.....	.83 tons.	3.9 tons.
" " " stern ".....	.41 tons.	1.93 tons.
Height of guns above load-water level, turret.....	27 ft., 5 in.	15 ft., 9 in.
Height of guns above load-water level, broadside.....	14 ft., 5 in.	14 ft., 5 in.
Weight of each project., turret guns.....	915 pounds.	3000 pounds.
" " " broadside ".....	46.3 pounds.	
Weight of each powder-charge, turret guns.....	165 pounds.	581 pounds.
Weight of each powder-charge, broadside guns.....	88 pounds.	
Muzzle velocity of projectile, turret guns.....	1475 ft.	1700 ft.
Muzzle velocity of projectile, broadside guns.....	1535 ft.	
Total energy of each projectile, turret guns.....		40,100 foot-tons.
Thickness of iron penetrated at 1000 yards.....	18.9 in.	27 in.

Both ships are propelled by twin screws. The *Amiral Duperré* is provided with sail power, which is an advantage in point of economy, but in some respects is a disadvantage. She is 21 feet 1 inch shorter than the *Dandolo* and has more beam, which may give her some advantage in maneuvering. Her maximum indicated horse-power, however, measured by grate area being less, with the same relative displacement and greater beam—the lines being equally good—the Italian ship must have some advantage in speed. As to defensive and offensive power, the protection by armor on the water-line and turrets is equal; but the heavy guns of the French ship are exposed above the parapets to be dismounted by the enemy's fire, and her guns between decks (which are of small calibre and hence useless, except to riddle the unarmored ends of the enemy), are unprotected by armor, and, like the ship above the armor-belt, exposed to destruction. Meanwhile, the guns and gunners of the Italian ship, being in revolving enclosed turrets, are not exposed to such risks. The ends of the Italian ship forward and abaft the citadel above the submerged decks, being, like the hull of the French ship above the belt, unprotected by armor, may, it is supposed, be riddled with shot without serious injury to the flotation of the ship. On this point, however, opinions differ, as the discussions upon the stability of the *Invincible* show.

The French ship has the advantage of heavy guns mounted high above water, which in close action might be able to penetrate the submerged decks of the Italian ship, while the latter possesses the power of concentrating the extraordinary weight of 5.87 tons of metal at one point, with a total energy of 120,000 foot-tons. Even one 2,000 lb. projectile would be sufficient to destroy the pilot-house or either turret of her antagonist. This is all, however, pure speculation; for in a contest between two such ships much would depend upon the skill of the artillerymen, and the prompt and rapid execution of evolutions; while, as extreme precision in firing is impossible without uniformity of range and steadiness of platform, the chances of making fair hits in either case, with the ships in motion and the distance and position changing every minute, would become very uncertain. In the event, however, of a fair hit by a projectile from the 100-ton gun, there can be no question as to the result, it being evident that no armor, whether designed to protect ships or forts, has ever been constructed capable of resisting such a blow.

THE Russians have enlarged the area of the dock-yard at Nicolaieff, and given orders for more machinery.

In his volume "Herat, the Granary and Garden of Central Asia," Col. G. B. Mallison draws an interesting picture of the peace and plenty that reigned in Herat, the garden of Central Asia, before the coming of the Afghan, and the desolating consequence of his rule, as recorded in the works of Vambéry. But notwithstanding this infamous rule, Herat retains the vital power. If she be relieved from its burden, commerce will flow back, her markets will recover their former position, and prosperity will be restored.



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**GEN. McCLELLAN'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGNS.**

UNDER the title of "McClellan's Last Service to  
the Republic," Mr. Geo. T. Curtis contributes  
to the current number of the *North American Review*  
the first instalment of an extended article upon Gen.  
McClellan's experience as the commander of the Army  
of the Potomac. In this instalment we observe no new  
material, and no new treatment of old material, while  
the author's lack of military experience takes from his  
work all professional military flavor. Still, as an ac-  
complished writer and distinguished advocate, Mr.  
Curtis is enabled to present what may be termed the  
argument for Gen. McClellan with a cogency that  
comes of skill in his own calling, just as Messrs. CHOATE,  
BULLITT, and the other counsel of Gen. PORTER were  
able to present memorable military arguments, although  
none of them ever had any military experience or even  
any observation of actual campaigning.

Mr. CURTIS begins his account with Gen. McClellan's  
famous letter of June 25, 1862, in which he wrote to the  
President as follows:

The rebel force is stated at 200,000, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds if these reports be true. But this army will do all in the power of men to hold their position and repulse any attack. I regret my great inferiority in numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent, repeatedly, the necessity of re-enforcements: that this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a General can do, with the splendid army I have the honor to command, and, if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it, and share its fate.

It is well known now that the Confederate force was not even 100,000 strong, and that the feeling of being matched against a vastly superior numerical force, which constantly weighed upon Gen. McClellan, was not warranted by the facts. Of the two, LINCOLN had a more accurate estimate of the Confederate strength than McClellan. However, in those days almost everything was exaggerated, and "intelligent contrabands" arriving in camp with eyes as big as saucers, gave accounts of what they had seen of the enemy that were more suited to negro minstrelsy than to national military operations. The Seven Days' battles followed, proving the accuracy of McClellan's prediction of disaster unless he should have McDowell's corps with him, and also showing in its highest blaze the soldierly genius of McClellan in getting his Army out of a false position and placing it in a true one, in a victorious enemy's presence, while inflicting on him a greater loss than his own Army suffered.

This accomplished, Gen. McClellan resumed the pen in his debates with President LINCOLN, writing his famous letter of July 7, 1862, from Harrison's Landing, which Mr. CURTIS next quotes. In this, he said:

This rebellion has assumed the character of a war: as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war against the rights of the people of any State, in any event.

Piling and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass strictly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist, and on as not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of civility, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the

act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave-labor, should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. . . . I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as I hope for forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you, and from love for my country.

Looking at the matter now, with the light of added experience, everybody can see that the South meant war of the bitterest kind, and was terribly in earnest—more so than many at first believed that it could be. Mr. LINCOLN, who seems to have had a great liking for McClellan, and was impressed with his remarkable conscientiousness and integrity of character, as well as with his thorough knowledge of the military art, yet was a little disheartened sometimes at finding McClellan so anxious about the political end of the log, which Mr. LINCOLN was attending to, and proffering assistance to carry that, when it was really the military end that was far heavier, and was actually dragging hopelessly on the ground. [Probably it was this feeling that made him a little impatient with what he thought to be Gen. McClellan's slowness.

Mr. CURTIS proceeds to show that McClellan, for a full month after the letter from Harrison's Landing, earnestly pleaded for reinforcements from all quarters—that BURNIDE should be sent him from the south and McDowell from the north. On July 30th he telegraphed to HALLECK: "I hope it may soon be decided what is to be done by this Army; and that the decision may be to re-enforce it at once. We are losing much valuable time, and that at a moment when energy and decision are sadly needed." After four weeks of this, HALLECK, on August 3d, telegraphed to McClellan to withdraw his Army from the Peninsula, and abandon the campaign. The very next day, General McClellan sent HOOKER with a strong force to Malvern Hill, and drove the enemy back to New Market. On the 5th, McClellan was himself at Malvern Hill, and thence he telegraphed to HALLECK at 1 P. M.: "This is a very advantageous position to cover an advance on Richmond, and only fourteen and three-quarter miles distant, and I feel confident that, with re-enforcements, I could march [this army] there in five days." To this there came the answer from HALLECK, on the 6th: "I have no re-enforcements to send you." But McClellan's campaign there was now over forever.

The defeat of POPE at Bull Run followed. On the 30th of August, Gen. McClellan wrote pathetically from Alexandria to HALLECK:

I respectfully ask that, if there is a probability of the conflict being renewed to-morrow, I may be permitted to go to the scene of battle with my staff, merely to be with my own men, if nothing more; they will fight none the worse for my being with them. If it is not deemed best to intrust me with the command even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle.

But something more than mere presence was in reserve for Gen. McClellan. He had promptly, at the President's request, telegraphed to Gen. PORTER, September 1:

I ask of you for my sake, and that of the country, and the old Army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General POPE in all the operations now going on. The destinies of our country, the honor of our army, are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field.

He was now besought by the President to resume command of the Army, and he did so with alacrity. The battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam, with the defeat and retreat of LEE, and his re-crossing into Virginia, showed that McClellan's restoration to command had been most fortunate for the country.

Whether McClellan should have promptly pursued LEE after Antietam, and to see him again to deliver battle, is a question on which military writers differ. Mr. CURTIS drops the thread of his article in the middle of the discussion regarding events after Antietam, to be resumed in another number. We think, however, that as far as he has gone, he is not quite just to President LINCOLN. Indeed he says of the latter:

Ample as were Mr. Lincoln's opportunities for knowing McClellan, we do not think that he ever appreciated the straightforward sincerity and guilelessness of McClellan's nature. The two men were very unlike. The moral qualities which won the admiration and confidence of other men, and which were in so marked a degree united in McClellan with rare military abilities, we believe were not understood by President Lincoln.

In this we should be disposed to differ with Mr. CURTIS. Gen. McClellan and ABRAHAM LINCOLN were undoubtedly unlike; but they were alike in the straightforward sincerity and ardent patriotism which Mr. CURTIS claims for one, but which he should concede to both. There were two distinctly defined theories of conducting the war, one of which was represented by Gen. McClellan; the other by Mr. LINCOLN and his political advisers. The one theory held that the rebels were erring brethren who, if they could not be allowed to depart in peace, were at least to be brought back so gently that they could kiss the hand which smote. The other theory held that war admitted of no tolerance or consideration for enemies in arms except such as was accorded by the laws of war. It was the natural antagonism between these two theories which explains, or



partially explains, the want of harmony, and concert of action, between McCLELLAN and the administration, that disturbed military operations in Virginia in the early years of the war. Had McCLELLAN, with his undoubted capacity to command, been in complete political sympathy with the administration, or had he devoted himself exclusively to the conduct of military operations, regardless of the theory upon which the war was conducted, there might have been a different story to tell. It is useless for Mr. CURTIS at this day to endeavor to fasten upon Mr. LINCOLN the entire responsibility for our early want of success. He was still commander-in-chief when the operations which led to final success were conducted. If he had found some things to learn meanwhile, so had our military chiefs, and one of these lessons was that of the necessity for the absolute absorption of the citizen in the soldier. The whole tone of the correspondence from which Mr. CURTIS quotes shows that Gen. McCLELLAN had not learned this lesson at the time of which he writes; neither had the Army of the Potomac—it still retained something of the character of congresses of town meetings.

But this is a subject as to which there must be differences. Mr. CURTIS is entitled to his opinion, and the chief criticism we have to make upon his article is that he presents, with all the enthusiasm of a discoverer, certain well-worn theories in regard to the relations of Gen. McCLELLAN to the LINCOLN administration. He adds nothing to the facts; and his article recalls the story of the Irishman who on being told that his excuse for beating the Jew was hardly valid, as the event for which he held him responsible happened eighteen centuries ago, answered, "I never heard of it until yesterday."

#### GUNS AND THE GOLDEN AGE.

The long-desired millennial age in which swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and when the lion will consent to lie down with the lamb without first getting outside of him, is now about to be ushered in by Dr. J. H. McLEAN, of St. Louis. His plan is to make wars so terrible that they will be impossible, for which idea the doctor apparently claims a patent on the score of novelty. This horrible character he achieves by inventing guns so destructive that no one will venture to encounter them, and hereafter—say as soon as the various nations supply themselves with his implements—universal peace will reign.

The scene of manufacture of these prodigies is New Haven. They have been in course of construction for three years, in the most profound secrecy, and at a cost of \$100,000. On Saturday last, the spell of secrecy was broken, the cover of mystery removed, and a committee of clergymen and others called in to witness the result. An account of this is given by a N. Y. *Herald* correspondent, and is entertaining reading. First came a small gun, called the General SHERMAN, mounted on a light carriage, ornamented with nickel plating: "At the breech was a lever which moved from right to left, and which at each motion causes a discharge. This gun is loaded by hand, but it has been discharged at the rate of eleven times in sixteen seconds, and has proved effective in experiments at the distance of one mile. In the breech of the gun there is mechanism which causes the firing bolt to cock every time the piece is discharged." The rate of eleven discharges in sixteen seconds ought to satisfy any ordinary artillery officer, but the magazine guns are still more remarkable. Among these are the Besom, a twelve-barrelled battery gun, with magazines containing several hundred charges, and a firing capacity of 360 shots per minute; the Pulverizer, which fires 1,300 shots per minute; and the Lady McLEAN, firing 2,000 per minute. Why the name of Besom, with its sweep of destructive signification, should be given to a 360-shot per minute gun, and the awful name of Pulverizer to a 1,300-shot per minute gun, while to a 2,000-shot per minute weapon is accorded only the pleasing and attractive appellation of Lady McLEAN, is not clear. However, the description goes on in this way:

The distinctive feature is that the magazines are located on either side of the deadly tubes, so that the supply of charges is continuous. The gunner has simply to move a small lever. Appliances make the adjustment at any angle very speedy, and it is so arranged that the entire gun may be whirled about on its carriage by turning a small and easily moved crank. The largest gun, and that which attracted the most attention, was the Annihilator. This is the first breech-loading cannon ever made. It illustrates the principle of the lever, and the inventor says it is, beyond doubt, the most extraordinary piece of ordnance ever invented. It has twelve enormous magazines, carrying ten charges each, and, therefore, 120 charges can be delivered in rapid succession. An angelic and dreadful instrument of death indeed. It has a bore of two inches in diameter, and around the barrel are clustered the twelve magazines. The barrel has a rifled bore, seventy inches long, and screws into the breech. The magazines have the excellence that they can be charged as easily when the gun is when off, and when in moderate use the charges in the magazines can be held in reserve for emergencies. The great gun is competent to throw shot, shell, and grape, changing from one to the other, at the will of the gunner. The idea involved in the construction is to be carried into other and larger guns, culminating in the Hercules, which will be a 100-ton gun, and which will be principally employed in throwing huge projectile torpedoes.

These bolts are from thirteen to seventeen feet in length, and will weigh from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, and carry 100 pounds of electric powder. The scale of the inventor is to range from a pistol, worked on a peculiarly effective plan, to a gun larger than Krupp's big gun.

Before firing his guns, Dr. McLEAN explained to his hearers that his object in these warlike weapons was a peaceful one, and that they would secure peace to all nations. But for this purpose were needed "battery guns which could fire broadsides of from twenty to forty shots at a single pull of the trigger, be effective at two, three, and it may be six miles, and capable of delivering forty broadsides in one minute." Upon the whole, he flattered himself that he could say with pride that, thanks to his invention, all nations are henceforth commanded to keep the peace.

Then Mayor BIGELOW fired the General SHERMAN, which went off "with a loud bang." There was no recoil, the gun cocked itself, and the Rev. Dr. BACON fired it again, with another loud bang. Then the Besom was loaded with ball cartridges, and fired at a target at the other end of the room, protected by boiler iron:

The twelve holes, all in a line, appeared on the target. There was a little hitch on the second discharge, which the inventor said was caused by defective ammunition. "This will be remedied," he said, when the cartridges are struck out by a die. A few minutes later the big Annihilator was ready to be fired, and it worked very successfully. It was fired three times within a very few seconds, and there seemed to be no reason why it could not do all that was claimed for it.

But these, after all, were only parts of the Doctor's system. The room contained naval torpedoes, and a shot-gun capable of being fired 128 times without reloading. "Some of the torpedoes are to be thrown by the great gun Hercules. One of another kind on exhibition is armed with magnets. In the interior is clockwork. A propelling apparatus is provided. There are two chambers filled with explosives, which are united by a flexible band. On the point of the torpedo and on the sides are magnets. When the torpedo reaches the doomed iron-clad, the magnets attach it to the iron-clad. Then in a week or day, or whatever time may be allotted, the clockwork causes the explosion." Then there are guns to be prepared with which, says the doctor, "I could throw shells twenty miles, and other missiles too, of course. I have some battery guns to be made which will create a sensation. A National Defence Company will be established, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and there is no reason why we should not have a larger manufactory than Krupp's. I have a hydrophone which will connect ships and perfect naval warfare, the perfection being to prevent war by making it terrible." Finally, the doctor has provided absolutely impregnable movable forts and floating batteries.

It is this last point which puzzles us, and gives us much to think of. For, supposing that the Doctor has made his means of attack overpowering, and his fortifications and other appliances of defence impregnable, after all, has he not reached the case of the irresistible body striking the immovable body? How can he furnish universal peace with his tremendous missiles when he also furnishes impregnable protections? We may add that Dr. McLEAN was formerly, and may still be, in the patent medicine way, and if the measure of success he achieved in that should accompany him in the ordnance business, he will perhaps achieve the terrible destructibility he claims.

#### ENGLAND AS A NAVAL POWER.

SIR ROBERT SPENCER ROBINSON, formerly Controller of the British navy, discusses in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, the subject of England as a naval power. He gives very little comfort to the advocates of a Board of Admiralty, declaring as he does, that the defective organization of the English Naval administration is responsible for, what he regards as the shortcomings of English naval efficiency, and that the present system never can produce a really adequate and efficient navy. Unwise counsels and false economy have prevailed, and England as a naval power, though a Colossus, is yet found to have feet of clay. The necessity of defending her mercantile navy is England's weak point. "Against such ships of war as a neighboring nation possesses," he says, "the only defence for a mercantile navy which can be relied on is to place on the water superior ships in greater number. We have failed to do this. The reason for our failure has been the dread of cost. We took the lead in 1866, we lost it in 1874, and since then there has been no attempt to regain the position we have lost. Our neighbors, finding that we ignored for eight long years the value of the weapon we had forged for the defence of our gigantic trade boldly reversed the position—designed and have launched two ships surpassing our great achievement of eight years ago, while we have gone back to second-rate speeds and inferior ships." England has two despatch corvettes, it is true, with a speed of 17½ knots; but she is so placed, in comparison with

France, that her fastest ships are immeasurably inferior in armament, and, when the armament approaches to any equality, the speed is seriously less. The fastest of England's iron frigates obtain a speed of 16.5; those of France 16.9. Moreover, the design of their first class corvette contemplates a speed of 16 knots, which there is every reason to believe has been obtained. Ten corvettes styled of the second class, eight of which were under construction in 1878, had a speed of 15.5 knots, and two of the third class are credited with a speed of 15 knots. These ships are in addition to older ships called first class cruisers, whose speed is probably of the same style as that of the English old wooden frigates. France, as well as England, has built faster ships armed than any of the great lines of packet and other steamers, but neither have built armed ships which could carry a coal supply of ten or twelve days at a speed of fifteen knots. The commercial ships of England (the best of them) have done that; and their French competitors have nearly, if they have not quite, equalled them. Incidentally SIR ROBERT gives us a crumb of comfort in the statement that the United States can develop an immense naval force, should circumstances require it. He does not take much stock in the current growl that there is a falling off in what is called seamanship in the British navy. "The minor features, such as rigging and handling sails, may have suffered some loss of perfection, while the essential object of such details, accurate management under all circumstances, has largely advanced."

From the grand total of 69 armored vessels in the British navy January 1, 1879, SIR ROBERT deducts 38, useless for various reasons, leaving but 31 in condition fair and good. Ten of these are covered (partially) with only 4½-inch armor or its equivalent; two have 6-inch plate; four are turret ships of early design and not intended for sea service, and two are powerful ships designed to accompany fleets but not to act alone. After these deductions there is left a residuum of thirteen iron-clad fit for sea service, and of enormous power. Six "are unequalled by the like number in any navy in the world;" the other seven, though inferior, "are yet most powerful vessels of war." This unlucky number of thirteen, powerful vessels will, it is estimated, be carried up to eighteen by the commencement of the fiscal year, April 1, 1880.

In their latest designs the French have endeavored to keep their displacements below the English, and to avoid turret ships on the cellular system. These, and the greater use of sail power, are the principal differences in the French vessels from those of England. "The displacement being taken roughly as a test of the power of carrying armor and armament, an approximate comparison between the first class ships of both navies may be obtained by stating that the displacement of the first class English ships varies from 8,320 to 11,500 tons, and the armor carried from seven inches (in one ship only) to twenty-four inches (in one ship only), while the displacement of the first class of French ships varies from 7,604 to 10,500 (in one ship only), and the thickness of armor from 7.87 to 21.65 inches." "As to the numbers of first class ships, as fair a comparison as can be made would stand thus: Supposing all the ships (under repair and requiring repair) of both powers were ready and finished by June, 1880, England would number eight, to be reinforced very soon after that date by three more; France would number eight, to be reinforced by two more before the end of 1880." As to the second class, "we find twelve English, to be shortly reinforced by another, against twelve French, but the displacement and thickness of armor of the former are very much in excess of the latter. The special ships—that is, those that are adapted to co-operate with fleets in an action, and for defensive purposes—are about equal in number and value. France also possesses some iron-clad floating batteries and ten sea-going small iron-clad called corvettes, the condition of some of which is at best but indifferent, their displacement about 3,400 tons, maximum armor plating 5.8 inches thick, and speed twelve knots." Ship for ship, the English have no equivalent, but instead a mass of ships of the most diverse dimensions and qualities, only defended by 4½-inch armor or its equivalent, forming a force incapable of acting together, and, as respects fighting, altogether of an unsatisfactory nature.

Sifting England's list of 182 unarmored vessels, "in good and fair condition," SIR ROBERT concludes that "practically the case stands thus: Supposing that no war should break out until we have completed the repairs of, and put new boilers into, the ships in hand, we should have three first class iron frigates whose speed exceeds fifteen and a half knots, two slow wooden frigates, four first class corvettes with a speed of about fifteen, two with a speed exceeding fourteen knots, eleven others, none of which exceed thirteen knots, as



the unarmored force on which we must depend for the protection of our commerce, and for defending us from starvation, so far, at least, as that could be done by keeping the high seas, through which the food-bringing ships must pass, open and free from molestation."

Of artillery Sir ROBERT says: "The artillery carried by the ships of each power and the way in which it is mounted and protected is a subject on which I prefer to say nothing. I am very sure that the last word of the scientific artillerist has not yet been spoken, and that none of the great navies of the world have acquired such a superiority in that weapon as will materially affect the position which is due to them from the number and qualities of their war-ships. Torpedoes are but another and more destructive form of artillery, requiring special arrangements and vessels for their use. No one need flatter himself that to him alone is confided the secret of these deadly engines."

#### COMMODORE EDWARD BARRETT.

It is with sorrow that we announce this week the death of Commodore EDWARD BARRETT. He died in New York on Wednesday, March 31, after an illness of several months, which, however, had intermitted so as to allow him to be out a few weeks since. He at that time came into the office of the JOURNAL, where he had long been a welcome visitor, looking exceedingly worn, and strikingly unlike the stalwart figure that he had presented on his last previous appearance. He said that he had not been out of the house for weeks, and that he had only come on an urgent matter connected with the naval service, to whose interests, as his friends know, he was devotedly attached. Remembering how short a time it is since he received his coveted promotion to the grade of commodore, we have been reminded also that Commodore HOMER C. BLAKE, who followed him next on the list, and died so recently, also received the news of his promotion to be commodore on his death-bed, and smiled, in his last hour, as the news was brought him.

Commodore BARRETT was an officer of unusual professional knowledge and skill, while singularly modest and quiet. He was a southerner, a Louisianian, belonging to one of the old Creole families, and was an old-school sailor, priding himself with justice on being a thorough seaman. He was full of anecdote, and had a thousand queer yarns to tell, some of which found their way into the columns of the JOURNAL under the head of "Sea-Foam" by Bob Stay. He was warmly interested in the service, and solicitous for its honor, and many a brother officer will heave a sigh of regret to learn that EDWARD BARRETT is no more. His record, as given by HAMERSLY is as follows:

Born in Louisiana. Appointed from Louisiana, November 3, 1840; attached to the sloops *Warren* and *Lacant*, and frigate *Macdonald*, 1841-2; West India Squadron; to the line-of-battle ship *Columbus* and the sloop-of-war *Preble*, 1842-4; Mediterranean and Brazil Squadrons; sloop *Falmouth*, 1844-5; Mexican Gulf Squadron. Promoted to passed midshipman, 1846; in 1846-7, during the Mexican War, was attached to the frigates *Mississippi*, *Cumberland*, and *Baritan*, and sloop *John Adams*; was present in all the engagements on the coast; at Alvarado, Vera Cruz (during the siege of Vera Cruz served in Gen. Worth's division, and at Naval Battery), Tuxpan, Tobasco, and in expedition to Laguna; attached to the sloop *Jamesstown*, 1848-50; African and Mediterranean Squadrons, 1852-7. Commissioned as lieutenant, September 14, 1855; attached to frigate *Cumberland*, sloops *St. Louis* and *Saranac*, frigate *Congress*, sloop *Constellation*, Mediterranean Squadron; 1858-9 (part of 1859 attached to receiving ship *North Carolina*), was attached to sloop *Portsmouth*, African Squadron; 1860-1, attached to the *Dacota*, East India Squadron; in 1861-3, in command of the school ship *Savannah*, gunnery ship for instruction of volunteer officers. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, 1862; in 1863-4, commanded gunboat *Massasoit* and iron-clad monitor *Catskill*, blockading Charleston, South Carolina; 1865, ordnance duty, Norfolk, Virginia. Commissioned as commander, February 6, 1865; 1866, commanded steamer *Agave*, North Atlantic Squadron; 1867-70, commanding steamer *Quinnebaug*, South Atlantic Squadron; captured the steamer *Deer*, the last prize captured during the war; ordnance duty, Navy-yard, New York, 1870-1. Commissioned as captain, May 7, 1871; navigation duty, New York, 1872-3; December, 1873, ordered to command the *Ticonderoga*, and detached May, 1874; commanding steam-sloop *Canandaigua*, North Atlantic Station, 1874-5; commanding steam-sloop *Plymouth*, North Atlantic Station, 1875-8.

To this we may add that he was confirmed a commodore during the past winter, to date from June 11, 1879. He would have finished his fortieth year of service on the 3d of November next; and his total sea service was surpassed by only one other officer now on the list of commodores. He had in later years been intrusted with the examination for entries into the service in New York. In 1863 he published "Gunnery Instructions—simplified for the Volunteer Officers of the U. S. Navy with hints to executive and other officers." He was more recently the author of a pamphlet of nautical calculations, and was, we believe, proposing a larger and more comprehensive work on navigation. He also found leisure for some popular contributions to current literature as well as articles on the reorganization of the Navy. Some of his difficult feats in the manoeuvring of vessels are still talked of in the Navy.

During the Labor riots in 1877, (Commodore then Captain) Barrett was placed in command of the Naval Brigade organized from the crews of the several vessels ordered to Washington on that occasion, and continued in that command until the organization was disbanded. The Secretary of the Navy, under date of August 9th, 1877, addressed to him a letter, in which he expressed on behalf of the President, "the gratification afforded him on the occasion of the most creditable display and review of the Naval Brigade," and his own appreciation thereof. "This Naval Brigade," said the Secretary, "by its prompt and efficient organization, its evident enthusiasm, its soldier-like appearance and precision of movement and drill generally, proves conclusively that our Naval force, under its able and well-trained officers, can at any time and anywhere be immediately landed and transformed into a most powerful and efficient body of soldiery, zealous, faithful, and reliable."

The funeral services of Commodore Barrett will take place at St. Joseph's Church, Sixth avenue and Washington place, New York, on Saturday, April 3 at half-past eleven, A. M., when a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated.

The *Kearsarge* arrived duly at her destination on the Isthmus early last month, and her sealed orders, on being opened, directed her to the Chiriqui lagoon. Almost immediately the Secretary of State of the Panama Republic sent a letter to the consul at Panama, informing him, as a Panama despatch says, that "there are two American ships of war at the Bocas del Toro, engaged in soundings, surveys, and various other operations, examining the Laguna of Chiriqui, and the rivers which empty into it, in a mysterious manner—operations which are conducted with no reference to the authorities on shore." The consul could give no information on the subject, but referred the correspondence to Washington for instructions. The people of Panama naturally felt somewhat excited over the subject, looking upon this as a practical carrying out of the intent to establish an United States naval station on the Isthmus, and perhaps to construct the canal there. One Panama newspaper declares positively that the Thompson grant, under which the Chiriqui tract is to be acquired, was long ago made void by the non-performance of the contract at the time expressed on its face for its becoming valid. Quoting the language of the grant of the Colombian government to Thompson, it says:

It is patent to all on the Isthmus that this contract was never carried out by Thompson. No cart road or railroad has ever been run across the continent at the place specified. Steamship lines in that region are unknown, and all the conditions of the contract have failed, so that neither Mr. A. W. Thompson, nor the United States Government acting according to his contract, and the concessions he was to receive under the same, have any other right than that given by a document which ceased to have any value after December 31, 1867.

We believe, however, that the Panama government is by no means hostile to our own Government on this matter. The representation of ill-feeling is said to be instigated by the Panama Railroad Company, whose rights are secured under the grant of the Panama route.

The work of codifying the Army Regulations, and the orders pertaining thereto, has been nearly completed under the direction of Col. Roberts, and they will be published to the Army as soon as the 15th of May. It is fortunate that the law which authorized the codification also authorized the publication of the same to the Army, the expense to come out of the appropriation for the contingent fund. For many years the effort has been made at different times to get up a set of regulations for the Army, and several boards have been convened for that purpose. For some reason or another these proceedings have never been heard from after they reached the War Department. All that has now been done is to present in book form all the regulations and orders now in force, with the authority for each article, either by a law, or General Order, or a decision by the proper officers of the Government. The book will be a 12mo, neatly bound, and with a clasp. No forms of any kind will be contained in the book. Each bureau of the War Department will probably furnish a book containing all the forms required in the respective departments.

The effort made by the Secretary of War to have the law concerning officers' fuel repealed is most praiseworthy. This law as it now stands is a source of great discomfort and great expense, particularly to officers on the frontier. The quarters at our Western posts are, as a general thing, mere shells, and in the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, and Washington, fires are needed for at least nine months in the year. During the winter months an officer at Fort Laramie must expend a large portion of his pay for fuel to keep his quarters comfortably warm. The time occupied by Congress in dis-

cussing the paltry matter of making officers pay for their fuel cost the country more than all the wood and coal for officers' quarters for years. If this matter can be fairly brought up in Congress it is probable that the law will be repealed.

The board of officers, of which Gen. Meigs was president, adjourned on Thursday, March 25. The board prepared and submitted an order to take the place of General Orders Nos. 10 and 73, of 1879, which have given rise since their issuance to so much discussion; also a report on the subject of the employment of general service men as clerks at department and division headquarters, and in the bureau of the War Department; relative to the latter the board recommends that all clerical service be performed by civilians, and that those doing duty at department and district headquarters be paid from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per annum. This last recommendation will require the consent of Congress.

We acknowledge this week contributions to the Irish Relief Fund to the amount of two hundred and thirty-four dollars, which have been sent us from various posts in the Army. The aggregate of the contributions sent from America to the relief of the suffering poor of the famine districts of Ireland amounts now to over one million dollars. This is larger than the reported aggregate of both the Dublin funds, that of the Duchess of Marlborough, and the Mansion House combined. The New York *Herald* fund has reached the magnificent sum of \$321,000. Of the total sent from this side of the Atlantic, \$450,000 is credited to the Catholic churches. France has contributed \$25,000.

The Secretary of the Navy was to leave Washington April 2, at 1.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, where he proposes to make an official inspection of the Navy-yard at League Island. He will be accompanied by several of the Chiefs of the Bureaus and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. It is understood that Engineer-in-Chief Shock, Commodore Law, and Chief Constructor Essey, a number of the Naval Committees of both Houses and the Speaker will accompany the Secretary. One of the objects of the visit will be the examination of the iron-clads at the ship-yard of John Roach, at Chester.

The "American Book Exchange," it will be observed from our advertisement columns, offer standard histories—such as Macaulay's, Gibbon's, etc.—at remarkably cheap rates, which will no doubt be largely taken advantage of. The effort to popularize the standard literature of this and other countries is well deserving of success. Cheap (and nasty) literature has had its day, and with the better advantages to secure really good works should come a more refined taste on the part of the general public. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we are a sound reading people, when our means will permit.

FIFTY-THREE years ago, in 1827, a newspaper correspondent said in his account of the proceedings of Congress: "A number of bills are reported every day, of a private or local nature, which I do not think it worth while to notice. The bills on the files of the House of Representatives already amount to about 350, and on the Senate file to 125, and are increasing daily." The bills on the files of the present Congress already amount to over 5,000 and those on the files of the Senate to over 1,500.

A CLAUSE in the Army Appropriation Bill of last year gave the sum of \$50,000 for the purchase of the ground for a powder depot, and for the commencing of the buildings for the same. The Government has secured the title to thirteen hundred acres of land near the town of Dover, in New Jersey, and the buildings will be commenced at an early day. It is understood that Colonel Lyford, the present assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, will have charge of the construction of the buildings, and of all matters relating to the depot, and he will be relieved from duty in Washington for that purpose.

The following orders were received too late for classification:

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., April 5. Detail for the Court: Capt. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art.; Asst. Surg. James A. Finley, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 3d Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M., 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 54, April 2, D. E.).

The station of Major Peter F. G. Hall, Paymaster, U. S. Army, is changed from Governor's Island, N. Y. H., to New York City (S. O. 15, March 30, M. D. A.).

The resignation of Cadet C. B. Coleman, 3d Class, U. S. M. A., has been accepted to date from March 29 (S. O., March 30, W. D.).

The following leaves of absence were granted by S. O., W. D., April 1: Lieut. Christopher C. Wolcott, 3d Art., six months, commencing June 1; Capt. A. H. Goodloe, 23d Inf., leave extended six months on Surg. certificate; Capt. J. Egan, C. S., leave extended fifteen days.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## HARBOR AND COAST DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As the subjects of "Harbor and Coast Defence," "Heavy Ordnance," "Permanent Fortifications," and "Torpedoes," are now being agitated and discussed by the Army and Navy, the authorities of States, and the General Government, it may be instructive and interesting to relate an incident in reference thereto, which occurred in New York Harbor in 1871-73, as showing the peculiar views then held by one of our generals high in rank and command. Some of the officers of artillery then stationed at the posts in that harbor, deploring the lamentable condition of their arm of service, and fully alive to the necessity of making strenuous efforts for improvement, had the audacity to conceive and the assurance to develop a general plan for their instruction, without interference with the special duty or the peculiar functions or privileges of any other arm of the service. The general features of this plan were to form in each of the harbors garrisoned by artillery a "special school of artillery instruction," theoretical and practical, the senior officer of artillery in each harbor to be the instructor of artillery, acting under special instructions of the War Department, the details of which it is unnecessary to enumerate here. Suffice it to say that the general objects to be accomplished were for every officer of artillery to acquire a thorough knowledge of every fort in the harbor where he was stationed; to be conversant with all its means of defence, permanent and temporary, afloat and ashore; to make frequent current and tidal observations, noting every change in the channels, formation of bars, etc., of importance; to become experts in "practical gunnery;" to thoroughly know the resources and adaptability for defence of the country and coast for at least twenty miles around; in short, to learn everything necessary for an intelligent, active defence of the harbor; so that, should he be absent for years and return to it, his knowledge would be like that of his boyhood's home, and he could at once enter on its defence knowingly and understandingly.

After this plan had been carefully discussed and adopted by the officers interested, one of their number was requested to lay it before an officer high in rank, and of great influence with the War Department, who was then in the City of New York, for his consideration and action. The general received the representative courteously, and listened attentively and patiently as he developed and explained the plans for the improvement of the artillery. When he had finished, and was confidently expecting the commendation of the general, imagine his surprise when the general said: "All this is very pretty, very pretty indeed; but do you know what I would do with all your forts and your artillery if I had my way? I would shut up every one of the forts, leaving in each only an ordnance sergeant and a fort keeper in charge, and send every one of you artillerymen to the plains; yes, to the plains, where you would be of some service. If I was in command of the Army in case of a foreign war, I would want nothing better than to have the enemy make a landing on our coast, or even to capture one of our large cities. The more of them who would land, the better I would be pleased, for then I would pounce down on them and scoop them all in. The best thing you of the artillery can do is to keep quiet, and remain satisfied with what you have, and not be getting up new-fangled ideas." Amazed and disheartened at the failure of his efforts, the representative left the presence of the general, and vowed he would never again broach the subject of artillery improvement; and I believe he has faithfully kept his promise, for from that time to this I have never heard him mention the subject. If reports are true, he has devoted his eminent talents to trying to improve the Quartermaster Department, and has developed and perfected a plan for making an elegant set of quarters for a field officer out of a brick chimney and a few shingles.

When the result of his interview with the general was made known to the artillery officers in the harbor, they were astounded and dismayed, for some of them believed the general to be in earnest, and as he had the power to do what he threatened, he might do it. Others, who knew the general better, said he was "only talking;" that he held no such extreme views, but was only trying to "bluff" the enthusiastic artilleryman. Who can decide which was the correct view of the general's opinions? Although the Ordnance Department, octopus-like, has enveloped the artillery with its tentacles, and gradually sucked out much of its vitality, leaving but an almost lifeless shell, certain it is that the heavy, powerful hand of neglect and indifference has been and is pressing it down, until now, bound hand and foot, it lies supinely on its back, hugging the delusive phantom of hope. But if this general high in rank meant by what he said that the chief reliance of our country in case of a foreign war should be placed in a good and well commanded army, and a brave and intelligent people, resolved to make every sacrifice, to do and die in defence of their country; that the best fortifications were those of a temporary nature, by which an army would be able to fortify itself anywhere and everywhere, and to take advantage of every position, constantly thwarting the studied combinations of the enemy, forcing him to the defensive when he expected to attack, checking his operations by unforeseen resistance at points which he hoped to pass unmolested, and causing him to constantly modify or change his plans by rapidly executed movements for defence—if such were his ideas, who will say he was completely wrong? The most thoughtful and intelligent engineers in this country and Europe are modifying their confidence in large and expensive permanent works, and begin to doubt if they are effective in proportion to the enormous expense they

entail on the nation. Like prudent men, they are watching and waiting, but when the emergency comes they will be ready for it.

No war can be sprung on this country so suddenly but that with our unlimited resources, and the intelligence and ability of our engineers and artillery, we will be ready to meet it, at least so far as the question of fortifications is concerned. But is this true in regard to our Ordnance? Unfortunately, no. Be the fault whose it may, we certainly are deficient in ordnance of the most recent and improved types. But our harbors are not as defenceless as represented, and the powers that would dare to attack us, relying on such representations, would find themselves very much mistaken if they expected to make an easy conquest. True, our permanent works are out of repair, and their armament deficient and defective; but with the most excellent personnel of our engineers and artillery, who could create faster than the enemy could destroy, assisted by our gallant Navy and backed by our brave and intelligent population, the result of an attack on any of our harbors need not be dreaded. It is true that there is great and urgent need of improvement in our system of fortifications, and of our Ordnance, and every effort should be made to accomplish the desired result, but our "defenceless condition" is very much exaggerated. No competent engineer or artilleryman will admit that our harbors are defenceless, and at the mercy of any foreign foe, and none but alarmists, novices, and those who have learned the little of their art they may possess from books, or picked it up in foreign parts, would so assert.

"MERWIN."

## COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Referring back to my communication last week, it may be considered strange that while Gen. Macomb, in his report of 1840, gives the number of non-effective officers as something like twenty, eleven in the artillery and nine in the infantry, some of the field officers of artillery in 1840 were still on the register in 1847, and one was in the field in Mexico as Chief of Artillery. It is readily explained by the fact that General Macomb's plan of retirement was based on the limit of twenty years' service, after the expiration of which any officer reporting himself, or being properly reported incapacitated for active duty, should be ordered before a board for examination for retirement. And we find, that, in 1861, when we needed every aid which a proper organization could give the Army, it was then discovered that the Army was dead at the top, and the work of amputating the inanimate members was begun by the retirement of eleven colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, and fifteen majors.

In further confirmation of the opinion that the limits fixed in Mr. Butterworth's bill are not too contracted, we find that there are now on the register eleven colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, and two majors, who have been retired at their own request after thirty years' service.

FLANDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The subject of compulsory retirement is a matter of much discussion in the Army at present.

It must be admitted by all reasonable persons that the good of the Service, and in consequence the welfare of the country, requires that officers should be retired from active Service before age has in any considerable degree impaired their physical or mental powers.

It has been thought that sixty-two years of age (as in the Navy) is generally the limit of efficiency.

Although the individual might be mentally and physically able to perform his duties the good of the Service still requires his retirement for the benefit of his juniors; for this involves in an emphatic manner the good of the Service and the welfare of the country. Human nature is such that in most instances a zealous performance of duty requires the hope of reward.

Other nations satisfy this by promotion, the conferring of medals and other distinctions. We by promotion alone.

The certainty of being promoted in a given time, if justified by good conduct, will be a powerful incentive to patience in well doing. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Some of those who oppose compulsory retirement at sixty-two would not be satisfied to fix any time. They might say, look at Marshal Villars, who was made Marshal-General of the French army and placed in command of the Army of Northern Italy at 81 years of age, and displayed great activity; at Marshal Radetzky, who at 80 years of age won the victories of Custons and Novarra over the Piedmontese, and afterwards governed the Austrian possessions in Italy until he resigned; at the Austrian Marshal Melas, who, at over 80 years of age, so sharply contested the battle of Marengo with Napoleon; at the Prussian Marshal Von Moltke, now 80 years of age. On the other side we might refer to Napoleon, who, at 26 in command of the Army of Italy, achieved such wonderful victories. There are always exceptions to general rules, and these are some of them.

It is a well-known fact, however, that in our Army the maximum efficiency, as a rule, lies within sixty-two years of age, and whatever the country might possibly suffer from dispensing with the service of any particular officer would be more than five-fold compensated by the hope of promotion inspired in the juniors.

I cannot sympathize with that selfishness which would compromise the well-being and efficiency of an army for merely personal considerations, and the sooner legislation for the Army is divested of such the better for the country. Let the Butterworth Bill pass.

RETIRED OFFICER.

## COMPULSORY RETIREMENT IN THE STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: One of the strongest objections urged against the present law of retirement is the favoritism and injustice

inseparably connected with its discretionary execution. The Army Register for 1880 shows one brigadier-general and nine colonels of Staff Corps, or Departments, who, without their application or consent, were retired after an average service of forty-two years; or at the approximate age of sixty-four. Three of them were promptly retired after forty years' service; the one longest on the active list reached the limit of forty-five years.

No retiring or medical board was appointed to determine the mental or physical incapacity of these officers—nor do their records prove that they were inefficient, or incapable of performing the ordinary routine duty of their office. On the contrary, the Register shows that four of the nine colonels were brevetted brigadier-generals for "faithful" or "meritorious" services, while the other five, for the same reasons, were brevetted major-generals. The same Register, which presents these examples of compulsory retirement, shows that there are now on the active list of the Staff four brigadier-generals and thirteen colonels, whose average service is between forty-four and forty-five years, and whose average age is approaching sixty-seven.

This discrimination against officers in the same corps is unjust both to individuals and the Government. It establishes two distinct pay lists for officers of the same rank, merit, and age. Those who are forced to retire at sixty-two receive but three-quarters of full pay. Those who are retained, who are of the same or greater age, and possess no better mental or physical capacity, receive full pay, besides allowances for quarters, which make their total pay nearly two-fifths greater than that of their less fortunate comrades. The injustice of a double pay list—not to dwell on the injury done to the reputations of officers who have sought for more than forty years to serve the Government faithfully—will not cease till the law of retirement in the Army is made compulsory, the same as in the Navy.

"ONE LAW FOR ALL."

We are beginning to receive responses to the following circular letter, which has, we are informed, been sent to the different posts in the Army. We shall give a report of the result a little later:

To the Officers of the Army of the United States:

There is a bill before Congress to compel all officers to retire from active service at the age of sixty-two; its opponents are few, but aggressive, while its advocates are many, but silent. It is to your interest that the bill should become a law at once. Now is the time to let Congress know that the Army desires its immediate passage. Do not stand in the way of your own advancement by your inactivity, and do not depend upon others to fight the battle, when your delay may turn victory into defeat. Let all address their Senators and Congressmen, urging its passage, and at the same time send an expression of opinion to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, so that the country may know what a large majority of the Army is in favor of compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-two.

OFFICERS 13TH INFANTRY, JACKSON BARRACKS, LA.

## HELP FOR IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The "United States Regulars" stationed in Arizona have resolved to be represented by contributions to help the cause of afflicted Erin. Parnell and the other eminent chiefs of the Land League have our full sympathy, and may "God speed them" in the stupendous task that lies before them. Their object is a holy one, viz., to strike at the very root of distress, and remove forever from the fair face of Erin the curse of future famine and misery. The sum total donated is \$115, which you will please pay over to R. A. Lancaster, duly appointed agent of the Land League, 32 Park Place, N. Y., Banker. Subjoined is the list of subscribers' names and the sums donated, which you will please insert in full in your journal.

A. F. LEE, Co. K, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

FORT VERDE, March 9, 1880.

Co. K, 6th U. S. Cav.—Corporal P. E. M., Privates John Mooney, James Gallagher, John Tyson, Patrick Murray, James Dunn, Maurice O'Connor, each \$5; Privates James Callahan, A. L. F., each \$3; Sergt. Wm. Thompson, Corp. James Gibbon, James Deane, Privates Wm. D. Murray, Wm. E. Davis, Charles Dunnigan, Henry Reuben, Charles Eads, Ned Braham, Timothy Foley, Richard Brannan, A Friend, each \$2; Pvt. Jas. Greenwood, \$1. Total, \$66.

Co. B, 12th U. S. Inf.—Privates James Moore \$13, Jeremiah O'Keefe \$2, Wm. Murphy \$2, Henry Kelly \$1; Sergts. Thomas McGuire \$2, Lang \$1, David Kearney \$2; Corporal Dennis Burke \$5. Total, \$28.

Co. K, 12th U. S. Inf.—Privates Daniel Holland, Daniel O'Brien, Robert Wilton, James Graham, each \$2; John Dillon \$1; Sergt. T. Conway \$2, Corp. Patrick Egan \$1. Total, \$12.

Co. H, 6th U. S. Cav.—Pvt. Wm. Mannion \$3, Sergt. Richard L. Lee \$2. Total, \$5.

From a boy two years old, Emmett McGuire, \$4. Grand total, \$115.

FORT CUSTER, M. T., March 23, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Enclosed find check (No. 107,541) for sixty-three dollars (\$63) amount contributed by soldiers and a few citizens at this Post for the Irish Relief Fund. Please forward the amount to the PARNELL Fund to buy bread for the starving people.

Collected by 1st Sergt. Shattuck, Co. M, 2d Cav. .... \$25.50  
" " " McGrath, Co. C, 11th Inf. .... 22.50  
" " " Jordan, Co. C, 2d Cav. .... 10.00  
" " " Sergt. Gibbons, Co. C, 11th Inf. .... 5.00

Total ..... \$63.00

Please acknowledge receipt in the JOURNAL, and oblige,

Yours very truly, RICHARD McGRATH,  
1st Sergeant, Co. C, 11th Infantry.

UTE EXPEDITION, CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, COL.,

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Enclosed please find postal money order for



\$50, amount of contributions to the suffering poor of Ireland, by members of Company B, 4th U. S. Infantry, which please transfer to treasurer of *Herald Irish Relief Fund*, and oblige.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. QUINN,

Captain 4th Infantry, Commanding Company.

The following is a list of contributors with the amount subscribed by each:

Company B, 4th Infantry.	
1st Sgt. Bryan Geraghty.....	\$5
1st Sgt. Marcus J. Pollak.....	1
1st Sgt. William Brown.....	1
1st Sgt. Jas. Powers.....	1
Corp. Silas A. Coles.....	1
Priv. Cornelius Drew.....	5
Priv. Laurence Morris.....	2
Priv. Joseph A. Taylor.....	2
Priv. Wm. Quinn.....	2
Priv. Jno. Beck.....	1
Priv. Joseph Sherman.....	1
Priv. Bernhard Shafer.....	1
Priv. Timothy Kelly.....	2
Priv. Thomas Harman.....	\$1
Priv. James Highland.....	1
Priv. Patrick Dillon.....	5
Priv. Emil Lambert.....	1
Priv. Erial Sammons.....	1
Corp. P. E. B. Ostrom.....	1
Priv. James Moore.....	1
2 Priv. Andrew Morrissey, Co.	1
C, 4th Infantry.....	5
A friend.....	15
Total.....	\$56

The contributions to the *Herald* fund from the Army and Navy acknowledged in this paper thus far amount altogether to \$4,472.40, as follows:

Comdr. Meado, officers and crew Vandalia.....	\$191 00
John Flanagan, seaman.....	8 00
Officers and employees Naval Academy.....	130 50
S. S. Minnesota, officers and crew.....	21 25
Portsmouth, James G. Borge.....	695 67
Captain Howgate, U. S. Signal Corps.....	65 80
U. S. S. Nahant, League Island.....	23 01
U. S. Naval Hospital at Norfolk.....	31 75
Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.....	33 50
U. S. S. Powhatan.....	67 50
Captain McL. Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps.....	14 75
Colonel Haywood, U. S. Marine Barracks.....	38 00
Str. Constitution, officers and crew.....	75 00
Str. Saratoga, officers and crew.....	100 00
Str. Santee, part of crew.....	15 50
John W. Hogg, Navy Dept. Washington.....	19 00
Str. Trenton.....	405 77
Flag ship Pensacola.....	64 00
Private Tennessee.....	42 00
Fort McPherson, by John O'Hara.....	40 00
Clerks War Department.....	21 00
Officers and men at Fort Hill.....	105 50
Surg. P. G. Harvey, U. S. A.....	3 00
Fort Preble, Battery E, no-com. Staff.....	28 00
Pittsburgh, Battery K, Capt. L. Smith.....	54 00
Fort Trumbull, Cos. C and M, 1st Art.....	59 00
McPherson Bks, Battery G, 5th Art.....	43 00
Fort Douglas, soldiers and wives.....	17 75
David's Island, Col. Bliss.....	151 75
Dist. Columbia Soldiers' Home.....	11 00
Frankfort Arsenal.....	114 25
Columbus Bks.....	11 50
Fort Snaw, Montana.....	168 00
Fort Adams.....	125 00
Rackett's Harbor, Btry H, 3d Art.....	50 00
Fort Brown, Tex., Co. B, 8th Cav.....	65 00
Camp Beaver, Col., 4th Inf.....	39 50
Fort Dodge, 10th Inf.....	50 00
Fort Ontario, Btry F, 2d Art.....	45 50
Lt. Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf.....	210 00
W. A. Kall, Fort Hall.....	87 75
Fort McKimber, W. T. Territory.....	170 00
Fort Hall, by W. L. Smith.....	65 00
Disbale Colored Soldiers Home, near Washington.....	321 50
Fort Supply (a soldier).....	5 00
Paymaster-Gen. Alvord.....	16 25
Surgeon-General's Office, by John Nelson.....	21 00
Quartermaster's Dept., Col. A. F. Rockwell.....	50 00
Commissary-Gen. Office, by W. A. De la dry.....	75 00
Dist. Columbia, per R. G. Drum, A. A. G.....	30 00
Col. S. W. Benj. mite, A. G.'s Office.....	65 00
Through Gen. Breck, A. G.'s Office.....	12 50
Major Nickerson, A. G.'s Office.....	17 50
Gen. Connolly, War Dept.....	30 75
Thos. Duke, Chief Clerk, J. A. G.'s Office.....	6 00
W. J. Warren, Engineer's Bureau, Wash.....	14 50
Battery F, 3d Art., Fort Schuyler.....	20 20
Fort Hamilton, W. A. Kabbe.....	25 00

#### LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I would like to make a few remarks about two items in the JOURNAL of Feb. 28. Your assertion that the injustice of regimental promotion is "too obvious for discussion" I think a little too sweeping. Let us look at the three regiments of infantry now serving in Montana (3d, 5th, and 18th). Prior to 1879, Register, the 3d had no promotion to captain for eleven years, and but two to first lieutenant; the 5th Infantry in the same time, none to captain and one to first lieutenant; the 18th Infantry in the same time, two promoted to captain and four to first lieutenant. These promotions in a period of eleven years, and before the regiments came out here. Now see what changes have occurred since, in a little over one year. The 3d has lost two first lieutenants, the 5th three captains and four first lieutenants, the 18th two captains. All have had changes among the second lieutenants. I will, however, only mention the 3d has had two retired. Now the point that I make is that while a regiment remains in the States few die, none resign or retire; but let it be ordered to the front, where there is chance for service, how many find they are ready to accept three-quarters pay and be retired. A few years ago the 5th Infantry was clamoring for lineal promotion. Do they want it now? A second lieutenant has recently been promoted having had but four years' service.

I think it would be very unjust to change the present system, for it was in vogue when every officer entered the Army, and he takes his chances with the rest. When a regiment has fancy stations it cannot have promotion too. I believe the only fair way to do now would be to make it lineal for all future appointments, and for all first lieutenants promoted in the future. If the powers that be exercised a little more impartiality and gave all the regiments an equal shake up, there would not be much difference in promotion in the long run.

MR. OTWAY stated in his place in Parliament, recently, that, as he understood, "more than 1,000 men had been flogged in South Africa." Whence he inferred that the lash had utterly failed as a deterrent! General Newdigate says, on the contrary, that there were very few instances of flogging.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BURSTING OF THE 100-TON GUN.

VILLEFRANCHE, France, March 10, 1880.

The *Enterprise* sailed from Naples on the 2d inst., and arrived at Leghorn on the 4th. She found the *Quinchebaug* in port, detained there by work on her new shaft. This detention will probably continue until about the end of the first week in April. On the evening of the 6th the *Enterprise* sailed from Leghorn for Spezia, arriving before midnight. Her object in going to the last-named port was to afford the officers of the ship a chance to visit and inspect the Italian ironclad *Duilio*. On the morning following our arrival we found that one of the four 100-ton guns had burst during the trials of the same on the preceding afternoon. Under the circumstances, permission to go aboard the *Duilio* could not be obtained. From indirect sources, and by the aid of our glasses, we gathered the few facts I give you now: Immediately upon firing a charge in one of the guns it broke right abait the trunnions, the chase was thrown through the port and on to the deck; the breech flew backward, bursting open the turret to an extent sufficient to admit a man. We could see that it was necessary to support that side of the turret with shores. Eight persons were wounded by the explosion. All of the charge was not consumed. The trials of the other guns were continued the day we were there. We arrived here from Spezia on the morning of the 8th. The *Enterprise* will sail for Hampton Roads about the 20th, by way of Gibraltar and the Madeira Islands. The cadet midshipmen of the class of '78, now attached to vessels on the station, will take passage home on her. The *Trenton* is here caulking ship. The *Wyoming* sailed from Naples for Smyrna on the 3d inst.

Another correspondent writes:

LONDON, March 15, 1880.

The steel lined guns are keeping up their reputation, now pretty well established, for exploding; and accordingly the whole matter is in a jumble.

It had hitherto been asserted with confidence that although Krupp and Woolwich guns might burst now and then, and kill a few men, such an event was impossible with the famous guns of Elswick. Those who knew that the lives of all these guns depended on their steel interiors, were aware that, given the "ring fracture" in the steel tube, there was but little difference to be found in the behavior of these systems. In the case of the 100-ton gun it is evident a "ring fracture" took place, and as the casing of the gun was composed of a multitude of joints they easily separated and the gun parted into two pieces; the front portion, with the trunnions, remained on its carriage, and the rear mass, weighing about 50 tons, was hurled against the interior of the turret, bursting off the huge plates on the outside. It was fortunate that such weak powder as the Fossano powder was used, otherwise there must have been sad loss of life. The accident is a most serious one, for not only does it confirm the doubts which have been growing as to the uncertain qualities of steel tubes, but it calls into question the casings employed by Krupp, Armstrong, and even Woolwich. Should casings be built up of coils, or rings, so that, on the steel tube becoming fractured, the gas entering the joints of the casing blows the gun to pieces? or, on the other hand, should the casings be made on the system followed in the United States? that is, should they be one huge homogeneous mass, without joint or flaw? Should the coils, rings, or hoops be shrunk over the steel tubes so as to secure to them a good bursting strain before the gun be fired? or should, as in the United States, the huge homogeneous casings be left in repose and the coiled wrought iron barrels be placed in them loose? These are the all-important, yet simple, questions which are staring the artilleryists of Europe in the face, and it remains to be seen if you are right in America, or altogether wrong. I commend the situation to every one of your readers—naval, military, and civilian. Have you yet had a "ring fracture" of a steel, or coiled wrought iron barrel, in one of your large casings? If so, has your gun blown to pieces, or has it shot the tube out of its casing like a projectile? Only, of course, a very big one! That would be a most interesting point for artilleryists to secure good and reliable information. That accidents will occur during the heat and excitement of an engagement is certain, and the question which forces itself to the front is, how can accidents be so controlled as to be rendered harmless to the men fighting the guns?

The *Times* has been much exercised on the matter. It has published an account of extraordinary and successful endurance of a gun made on the American system when fired double loaded with heavy charges, and in a leading article proceeds to say:

The explosion of one of the Armstrong 100-ton guns on board the *Duilio*, following so soon after the similar accident on board the *Thunderer*, is an event which can hardly fail to re-open the whole question of the construction of naval and other large ordnance. The hypothesis that the *Thunderer* gun was double-loaded may or may not be correct; for, although the experiment recently tried at Woolwich has conclusively proved that 38 ton guns of this pattern will not endure a double charge, yet the character of the breakage is said to differ so widely in the two cases as to render it improbable that both were produced by the operation of the same cause. The gun which burst in the Sea of Marmara blew away the front portion of its tube, while that which was burst at Woolwich was split up in a direction towards the breech; and hence a comparison of the two sets of fragments has led many competent persons to doubt the accuracy of the conclusion which was founded upon a statement made at Woolwich immediately after the experiment, and before the fragments were brought together for examination, to the effect that the two breakages were essentially the same. The bursting of the 100-ton gun will add to the scepticism which previously prevailed; for in this instance it appears that the steel tube yielded to the force of the charge, and broke in two circumferentially, at a point nearly opposite to the shoulder of the shell. It may perhaps be true, as suggested by our correspondent, that the tube was weakened by a flaw; but, however, this may be, the point of importance is that the wrought iron coils by which the tube was surrounded appear to have added little or nothing to the total strength of

the construction when this was subjected to strain in a longitudinal direction. The coils would have resisted a force which tended to enlarge their calibre; but when the force was itself exerted in the direction of the bore the feeble and imperfect joints gave way. The steel tube being broken, there was nothing to hold the coils together; and the wrought iron outer tube was pulled in two, the front portion, like that of the gun on board the *Thunderer*, being detached from the rear and carried forward. The Armstrong and the Woolwich guns are alike in all essential particulars; and it appears highly probable that this last accident, like former ones which have been explained away, or which have attracted less notice on account of their lesser magnitude, simply points to the inevitable failure of this method of construction when the gun is exposed to a strain of one particular kind. We have said on a former occasion that the Woolwich system, if it were not abandoned in time of peace in deference to the opinion of metallurgists and manufacturers, would inevitably be abandoned in time of war under the pressure of grave disaster. The system was once a triumph of ingenuity; it is now a mere survival from an earlier period of mechanics.

Your readers now have before them the gun dilemma of Europe, but they must not think that any change will be quickly entered on however loudly the *Times* may thunder.

Great interests and reputations are at stake, backed up by enormous wealth, and monopolies founded on the most solid foundations. Redoubled efforts may be expected to further reduce the strength of the powder employed in very large guns, and less will probably be heard of sensational charges and great velocities.

PALL MALL.

#### THE DOUBLE TURRETED MONITORS.

THERE was a lively debate in the Senate, on Tuesday, the 30th of March, on House Resolution, No. 237.

Mr. McPherson said: I cannot justify myself as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, or satisfy the persistent, oft-renewed demand of the public that our Navy be speedily put in a condition for offensive and defensive operations, by simply reporting from the committee a resolution for further delay, without giving my reasons therefor.

It seems unnecessary for me to say that the people who pay the taxes, even if they cannot regulate the disbursements, have at least the right to know how and to what extent they are squandered.

The records of the Navy Department show that the expenditures for and on account of the Navy, commencing June 30, 1865, down to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$416,785,272.01. This vast amount represents only the money expenditure, to which must be added millions (cost to the Government) of accumulated material sold or traded away, which never found its way into the public Treasury.

The naval administration seems to have been a prodigy of wastefulness, ignorance, and indolence; no plan or estimate could be trusted, no law was obeyed, no check was enforced. The vessels which the liberality of Congress had enabled the Government to build, and which had never been out of the harbors, were wantonly destroyed and others built (by favorite contractors) which were not only unfit for sea, but would go down at their moorings. For all this vast expenditure of money, Hon. W. B. Harris, (a distinguished Republican, and therefore a competent witness,) member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, tells us we have only this to show.

[He quoted at length from Mr. Harris's report to show the condition of the Navy, summing up the conclusions as follows:] "Counting 2 torpedo boats, 27 tugs, and small vessels scarcely worthy of mention in a computation of efficient vessels for naval purposes, we find the whole number of vessels in our Navy to be 143, of which number only 48 are capable of firing a gun, and of these 5 are old obsolete sailing vessels. Considering that in thirteen years of profound peace, ending June 30, 1877, there has been expended on account of the Navy over four hundred millions of dollars, is it not disagreeable and humiliating to contemplate that today the United States Government in respect of efficient naval equipment is practically bankrupt? It is proper here to say that an outraged and indignant people found no relief from this culmination of vices in the Government until their faithful agents in the House of Representatives ended at once, to use a mild phrase, this era of unparalleled extravagance. In proof of this, we need only say that the democratic House of Representatives for the four fiscal years commencing June 30, 1876, and ending June 30, 1880, appropriated but little over fourteen millions per year, and by an arbitrary rule of law stopped the system of barter so long enjoyed, and required the expenditures to be kept within the limit of appropriations."

"In order to show how the liberality of the nation has been made fruitless by the evils in Administration," Senator McPherson proceeded to give the history of the double turreted monitors to show "the utter recklessness and disregard by the Navy Department of all proper safeguard for the protection of the Government in respect of plans and specifications, and want of vigilance of supervision in laying the foundation of ships of war, which when completed would cost the Government many millions of dollars. This fact," he added, "so apparent, should of itself be influential, if not absolutely decisive, in causing the Senate to withhold appropriations of money for the completion of these monitors until it can be intelligently ascertained how, if at all, it can be safely and profitably applied."

Of the *Puritan*, the Mullany board reported that "after deducting 37 per cent. from the thickness of the armor plating originally intended, wholly at the expense of the military efficiency of the vessel, it was found the actual weight of the vessel when completed would leave the gunwale half an inch under water."

A similar report was made by the Stevens board, and Naval Constructor Lenthall and Chief Engineer Isherwood reported, after a third examination, that "this vessel, as far as constructed, and if finished as contemplated, is a total failure; nor can any change now practicable make her efficient—meaning by that term,



equality with foreign ironclads of the same size and type."

"The original *Puritan*," continues Mr. McPherson, "of which nothing is left save the miserable abortion which now bears her name, was designed in 1862 by John Ericson, who was also the contractor for her construction, was a formidable iron monitor 341 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and 22 feet in depth. She had two turrets 24 feet in inside diameter, with a turret-shell 15 inches thick, entirely of iron, and a pilot-house 12 inches thick, also of iron. The side-armor was laminated, and composed of six iron plates each 1 inch thick, reinforced additionally with iron stringers 4 1/2 inches thick, inserted in an oak backing 27 inches thick. This thickness of armor and backing was maintained from stem to stern. She carried four 10-inch guns."

After paying on her \$1,974,622.93 she was received, under an act of Congress, still unfinished. Thomas Rowland offered to complete her for \$353,000, receiving in addition the old material left after completion. Instead of that she was turned over to John Roach, who proceeded to break her up, "although we can find no order on the records authorizing it." He sent in a bill of \$3,000 "for cutting up one thousand tons of iron at \$6 per ton, or six hundred and sixty tons less than the weight put in the vessel in the hull and side armor alone."

A board ordered by Isaiah Hanscom, consisting of Naval Constructors Hartt, Fernald and Hoover, next reported that it would cost \$1,395,000 to complete the *Puritan*. Fourteen months previous, orders had been given Roach to build a new *Puritan*, for which Mr. Hanscom required 12 inches of armor, instead of the fourteen inches which he demanded in his specifications for completing the original vessel. This armor and the additional weight proposed by Hanscom she could not carry, and she was accordingly condemned. "By a singular coincidence this board recommends for the new vessel the identical length, breadth, depth, and displacement to a specified draught of water of the new *Puritan*, for which Mr. Hanscom had made a contract about fourteen months previous, and whose construction had so far progressed that large bills had been presented and paid for labor alone. And more singular still, this board recommends a depth of vessel exactly the same as that to which the new *Puritan* had been increased, long after her building had commenced and previous to this time, just as though the suggestions had been furnished to the board for this occasion. Such coincidences cannot be accidental, and must have been designed to meet special purposes, which seem to be the indorsement of the new vessel, with its covert alterations, and the condemnation of the old one."

This is the statement of Messrs. Lenthall and Isherwood in their report.

"The work, ordered by the Department," continued Mr. McPherson, "and contracted for, to be performed by John Roach, as per letter of I. Hanscom, Chief of Bureau, dated April 7, 1875, marked explicit, addressed to John Roach, Esq., Chester, Pennsylvania, and the answer to this letter by John Roach, dated April 10, 1875, is treated as repairs (Hon. B. W. Harris's report also calls it repairs) to the double-turreted monitor *Puritan*, meaning, of course, the old *Puritan*. Except to continue longer the deception, and in deference to that kind of fear which always brings murder out, we can scarcely conceive the propriety of such a course. Acting, however, according to the letter of record testimony, we call it repairs, although the new *Puritan* was commenced at the keel, and contains only such portions of the old vessel as have been generously bestowed on the Government, and proceed upon the light given to compute the cost of the present *Puritan* to the Government, if completed, under all of Mr. Roach's agreements. Original cost of *Puritan*, under repairs, \$1,974,622.01; repairs settled for to date, with John Roach, \$491,030; cost of completion under Roach contracts of March 3, 1877, \$1,621,342; making a total cost of \$4,086,994.01 for a vessel which three competent boards of Naval officers tell us, if completed in accordance with original plans and specifications, will not float."

The committee recommend that no money be appropriated by Congress for the completion of these monitors under contracts now made or to be made, until the efficiency of said vessels, when completed, shall have been ascertained by a competent board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose and the report thereon submitted to Congress.

To carry into effect this recommendation the committee ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following House resolution:

Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board to inquire into the present condition of the double-turreted monitors, and the propriety and cost of completing said vessels.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to organize a board, to consist of not less than five nor more than seven officers of the United States Navy, selected at his discretion from the active and retired list, which board shall be organized immediately after the passage of this resolution, and shall be charged with the duty of thoroughly examining in person the double-turreted monitors, with a view of determining, first, whether it is to the interest of the Government to complete said vessels, to wit, the *Puritan*, the *Monadnock*, the *Amphitrite*, and the *Terror*; second, if so, whether it is to the interest of the Government to complete them according to the existing plans, models, and agreements; third, if any change is demanded in order to make said vessels more efficient as war vessels, to inquire into the extent and character as well as cost of such modifications, and also inquire into any other fact material to each of these questions; and of all which they will make report to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall at once transmit the same with his opinions thereon to Congress.

Mr. Blaine states that the committee of which Mr. McPherson was the head, while concurring with him in the resolution, "did not in anywise agree with him in the presentation of facts which he had just made," which "the honorable Senator makes upon his individual responsibility, and not as the organ of the Naval Committee." Mr. Blaine added: "I desire furthermore to say, with the utmost respect for the naval officers both

of the Engineer Corps and the Corps of Construction, that I do not believe that it is a possible thing to construct in a private ship-yard any vessel that they will not criticize and from a sort of professional zeal attempt to depreciate. Therefore, when the honorable Senator brings up the judgment of Mr. Lenthall and of Mr. Isherwood I am willing to concede their professional eminence, but at the same time I am frank to say that I do not believe they would be impartial judges about the construction of a naval vessel built in any other way than by the regular red-tape requirement."

After some debate in the nature of explanation of the character of the resolution as reported by the committee, it was passed. The committee amended the original resolution by striking out the restriction as to the grade of the officers serving on the board. The next day the House passed the bill as amended in the Senate, and with the President's signature it now becomes a law.

#### THE DUTY OF NAVAL RECONSTRUCTION.

THE Boston Journal says: The article by Mr. E. H. Derby in *Harper's Magazine* for April, upon the Navy of the United States, serves a useful purpose in directing attention anew to our weakness in that particular. It will reinforce the impression which was recently produced by the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and will serve to strengthen the public demand for prompt and efficient measures for protection and defence. All the other civilized nations of the world, which possess a seacoast and a commerce, have been spending money with a free hand during the past ten or fifteen years in adding to the strength of their navies, the power of their guns, the force of their projectiles, and the thickness of the armor with which their vessels are protected. The United States alone has been content to spend millions of dollars in patching up rotten hulks which could hardly be kept afloat; and has preserved on its register the names of vessels which had long ceased to be of any service, and whose enumeration only gave a delusive appearance of strength. We have a commerce so important that the arrivals and clearances in our foreign and coasting trade were equal in 1877 to the arrivals and clearances at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. Yet we have no vessels of war which would be able to protect this commerce; and along our three thousand miles of seaboard all our ports are at the mercy of any ironclad of considerable size which might enter them with hostile intent. As Mr. Derby points out, we have relied upon the ships which we built during the hurry and pressure of the war, and which, being principally of wood, have passed into the decay which overtakes wooden vessels after a dozen or so years. The models on which we built, as well as the material of which we built, have become obsolete. . . . We believe that Mr. Derby is right in asserting that the strength and buoyancy of steel, and its present comparative cheapness, adapt it for our uses in a very marked degree. The policy of beginning with the construction of smaller vessels rather than *Thunderers* and *Devastations* is the true one. We cannot afford to begrudge the money which these measures of naval reconstruction will cost. Unless we are willing to resign the place which we have always claimed among the nations of the world, and to have our vast commercial interests at the mercy of the first assailant who may make an attack, we must prepare to spend a very considerable sum of money in building new ships and guns, and strengthen our coast defences. Our position and our purposes prevent the necessity of maintaining any large army force, and our burdens on the military account are trifling as compared with those of European nations. No one can desire a change in this particular, but this is the more reason why we should undertake promptly and carry through effectively and cheerfully such measures of protection as the most ordinary prudence suggests.

We have received and have perused with pleasure No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the *Trenton Herald*, dated U. S. flagship *Trenton*, Villefranche, France, March 18, 1880. It is printed in three columns on both sides of a page about 11 by 7 inches, and looks exceedingly well in view of its being printed on board a ship. Certainly the proof has been read well. It is to be published semi-monthly, and "business men wishing to advertise will bear in mind that this paper has the largest circulation of any paper printed in the fleet." Meanwhile, some interesting "business cards" are published—such, for example, as Keegan and Phillips, carpenters, No. 1 Mainmast Ave.; music lessons by Prof. S. G. Satta, late of the Grand Opera House, Villefranche, No. 444 Orlop St.; J. L. Graham, druggist and apothecary, cor. Coal Bunkers and Sick Bay; Gleeson, sailmaker, No. 2 Mainmast Ave.—duff bags a specialty; Profs. McKinley and Johnson, tonsorial artists, 63 Ash Chute Lane. Fleet news and gossip is promised by Messrs. Duffy and Scott, the editors and proprietors, in succeeding numbers, and we find some to quote from the present. Thus we learn that, on Feb. 29, \$405.77 was subscribed in a few minutes, on board the *Trenton* for famine-stricken Ireland; and that on the same day occurred the quarterly target practice with great guns off Nice, on the way from Toulon. Here are other items:

Forty or fifty caulkers have been busy at work in re-caulking and pitching the ship's sides and decks, and this, to one accustomed to the quiet and perfect order which prevail on men-of-war, is well-nigh distracting.

This evening, on the half-deck of the *Trenton*, will be given an instrumental concert by the *Trenton* Cornet Band, under the leadership of the talented Mr. Gerard Satta.

Died on board the U. S. flagship *Trenton*, Jan. 8, 1880, in the harbor of Villefranche, John Cooke, quarter-gunner, aged about 60 years, the greater portion of which was spent in the Army and Navy. The cause of death was apoplexy. The remains, covered with the national colors, lay on the half-deck, starboard side, until the following day, when they were interred in the cemetery on shore, preceded by service in the Catholic church. Lieutenant-Commander T. A. Lyons had charge of the procession, composed of Mess No. 12, to which deceased belonged, and eight members from each mess on board. The flagship band headed the procession, and rendered the solemn funeral march. The deceased sailor was a native of Bergen, N. J., and was universally esteemed.

At Gibraltar, Spain, February 2, 1880, James Healey, gunners' mate, died in the city hospital from injuries received on board the U. S. S. *Conestoga* on the night of her arrival from New York, December 3, 1879. A few hours after dropping both anchors, the starboard one was lost by the parting of the cable, and orders were at once given to bend the sheet anchor. By an accidental parting of a rope attached to the sheet-cable the unfortunate man was caught and pressed against the hammock-rail, the heavy weight of the cable and length of time held in that position producing paralysis from the groins down. In a letter to his friend George Derrick, captain main top, after our first arrival at Villefranche, he reported himself rapidly improving, and spoke in the highest terms of his kind treatment by the American consul. Fleet Surgeon Spear received official notification of his death while the *Trenton* lay in Toulon. James Healey was a man possessing an unobtrusive nature. His people reside in Newark, N. J. He had been twenty-two years in the service.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA, NEW YORK, asks: If a member of the militia of New York State applies for his discharge at the end of the term for which he has enlisted, is there any law compelling him to serve an additional three months after the expiration of his term of service, and, if so, is it generally enforced regardless of a man's previous duty or record? ANSWER.—Section 254, Military Code, provides that when the man shall have performed service for five years, he shall be entitled to apply for his discharge, which shall be granted at the expiration of three months from date of application. The commandant of the troop, battery, or company may request an immediate discharge for sufficient reason in his discretion.

KANSAS CITY asks: 1. A column of files, either in single or double rank, is there any objection to command by fours, column right (or left)? 2. When platoons are wheeling into line can the command "mark time" be given instead of "halt," and then move the company forward by command "forward" same as though "continue the march" had been given prior to "platoons left into line, wheel"? ANSWER.—1. Fours right or left can not be executed from column of files. 2. There is no specified time at which "mark time" should be given, and during a wheel it would be correct.

V. asks: Who manufactures the canvas campaign overcoat known as the Miles' coat? ANSWER.—N. B. Harwood and Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. See advertising columns of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

H. J. K., SYRACUSE, N. Y., writes: A little discussion has arisen among a few officers in regard to the proper time to execute the "carry" from a "right shoulder" at the command "halt," the difference amounting to one count in the manual. Does the command "halt" take the place of "arms" in the execution of the manual thus, "company halt," two, three, or should the halt and the execution of the manual be more separate, thus, "company halt," one, two, three. ANSWER.—The "halt" should be separate and distinct from the movements of the "carry."

GUIDE, PIQUE, OHIO, writes: A single company is on drill or street parade, and is marching in line or in column of platoons, do the right and left guides carry arms while marching in line or column of platoons, and right shoulder with their company when forming a column of fours? We cannot get all of the meaning of Par. 189. ANSWER.—While marching in line or column of platoons, the guide (there cannot be two), always remains at the carry arms. There is no guide announced in column of fours, the dress of each four being toward the side opposite the file closers, the sergeant on the right and left conforms to the manual of the company.

S. F. L. asks: Suppose an officer in the U. S. Army has charges preferred against him, but before a Court-martial is convened for his trial tenders his resignation, which is accepted by the President, can that officer be tried on the same old charges if he receives another appointment before the expiration of two years? ANSWER.—We are of opinion not, unless the offences came under the 60th Article of War, which consult.

R. S. A. asks: Can a citizen of the United States locate a mine of mineral bearing rock on a United States military reservation, and, if so, can he work the mine, provided it does not interfere with the military post on said reservation. ANSWER.—Section 2259, Revised Statutes, declares that among other classes of lands, "lands included in any reservation by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President, for any purpose," shall not be subject to the rights of pre-emption. A very useful pamphlet on this subject is published by D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, Iowa, which might be consulted with advantage.

"SULLY" asks in what county or town in Ireland an officer he mentions was born? ANSWER.—The official records do not show. Better write to the gentleman himself at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

J. W. L. S. asks: When would be the best time for a non-commissioned officer to make application to go before a board to pass an examination for promotion? What act of Congress authorizes meritorious non-commissioned officers to be promoted? Should application be made direct to the President through intermediate channels? Are there any vacancies for 2d lieutenants? Does the examination include algebra? ANSWER.—Application should be made to company commanders early in January of each year. Company commanders forward them to regimental headquarters, thence to department headquarters. There are now a few vacancies for 2d lieutenants. Examination does not include algebra, except so far as it may come under the head of a general knowledge of arithmetic. Consult act approved June 18, 1878, and General Orders 37, 62, and 63, headquarters of the Army. A. G. O., of 1868.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "The Senate Committee on Military Affairs are receiving a large mass of information from the friends of surgeons in the Regular Army, in opposition to the bill to advance surgeons appointed from civil life according to their volunteer rank. In examining this question, the committee have found that great injustice would be done to a large number of deserving surgeons, who have served for many years in the Regular Army, and for this reason, a disposition exists to allow the bill to rest in committee, or to make an adverse report."

THE London *Engineering* gives the length of the elevated railroads in New York at 32 7/10 miles of structure, and the cost at thirty millions of dollars, or nearly a million a mile. In the interests of exact statement *Engineering* should revise this calculation, if it does not wish to give an entirely erroneous idea of the cost of the superstructure. What the roads have been stocked and bonded for, is one thing; what they have cost is quite another. The actual cost will be found to be nearer millions than thirty millions.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

**FIFTH NEW YORK.**—A review and reception, with an exhibition of the improvement in drill, has usually closed the winter season in this regiment, and following the old custom the companies assembled at Madison Square Garden on Monday, March 29, for review, dress parade, and presentation of marksmen's badges. The armory at present occupied by the 5th is totally inadequate to its wants, and on application they have been assigned to the Essex Market armory, which will be vacated by the 69th regiment this month. The reception on the 29th was therefore used as a means of raising funds to fit up and decorate company rooms, etc. The friends of the regiment were out in force, and every seat in the huge building was occupied, while notwithstanding orders and guards, the floor was invaded by the crowd. At least 5,000 persons were present, the military organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions being well represented. Adjutant's call was sounded at 9 p. m., and line formed for dress parade, with eight companies of twelve files front. The formation was slow and irregular, and at the "front" the lieutenant-colonel and staff assumed position as at "open order," they not observing the error until the "sound off." The carry, order, and parade rest were only fair, the seventh company in line being the best. The drum corps was incorrectly formed on left of the band, and during the sound off looked exceedingly awkward. The "present" was good. The sergeant standard bearers should, however, remember that the colors are only dropped to general officers. The manual of arms was poor, and lacked snap, time, and distinctness of motion. Line was broken and reformed for review, the formation being a decided improvement on the first effort, and the adjutant deserves credit for his promptness. This officer should instruct the color guard to obey paragraph 38c, Tactics. They failed to present arms at both formations. The battalion was then prepared for review, Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding 1st Brigade, being the reviewing officer. The ceremony, both in line and at the passage, was but ordinary; the men were unsteady, marching and distances poor, and salutes as a rule awkward. At the close of the review Col. Spencer called Capt. Adam Domis, Co. B, to the front and centre, and on behalf of the Board of Officers, presented him with a handsome gold medal. Capt. Domis is the oldest member of the regiment doing duty, he having performed continuous service for over a quarter of a century. The regimental marksmen, 1879, were then called to the front and centre by Capt. O. L. Wenz, regimental I. R. P., they forming one line, officers on the right. Gen. Aspinwall was assigned the duty of presenting these badges on behalf of the State, but as he had failed to arrive, Major Schermhorst, brigade I. R. P., made the presentation. The marksmen of the regiment were: 5 veterans, 2 four bars, 7 three bars, 6 two bars, and 13 one bar; total, 33. When these men had resumed place in line a delegation from Co. G, 71st regiment, under Sergt. Anhalt, bearing a covered frame, entered the room, and Lieut.-Col. A. L. Weber, of the 5th, their late commandant, being called to the front, Private Wood, on behalf of Co. G, presented him with a set of complimentary resolutions. It was expected that the regiment would exhibit its proficiency in battalion movements, particularly as the line was composed of picked men, but as the regiment has not been drilled by battalion for over two years, while for the past season even company drills had been suspended, owing to the insecurity of their armory, the Colonel wisely decided not to attempt manoeuvres. In order, however, that the spectators should not be disappointed, the drum corps, under Drum Major Berchet, gave an exhibition of their knowledge of company drill, and in the marching, by fours, platoon and company, wheelings, obliques, and formations of line, the corps really astonished the military spectators. Their movements were clean and rapid, and well deserved the applause. Dancing was then commenced, and continued until the early hours of the morning.

**ELEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Some four or five years ago, Col. F. E. Unbekant, commanding this regiment, formed a plan of tontine insurance for the benefit of the members. The idea was at once taken up, and the society became an assured success. The members of the National Guard of the State are, as a rule, men who live by the sweat of their brow, and who, although sacrificing their time to the interests and welfare of the citizens generally, receive no compensation from either State, county, or city, for the time and money spent in perfecting themselves in the duties of soldiers. Colonel Unbekant, realizing this fact, is endeavoring to raise a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be used to assist good duty-doing members of the regiment in case of sickness, or their families in case of death. Nearly \$2,000 has already been subscribed toward this good work, and on Easter Monday, March 29, a grand benefit concert, at the Atlantic Garden, was given in aid of the fund. This concert extended over the afternoon and evening, and was handsomely attended by the members and their friends. In the afternoon the regimental band and that of the 3d U. S. Artillery from Fort Hamilton delighted the visitors, and in the evening the following singing societies aided the good work: Jura Maennerchor, Bloomingdale Freundschafts Bund, Uhlend Bund, and Liedertafel, of the United States Social Reformers. Kolte's Post No. 32, G. A. R., the B. P. O. Elks, and almost every regiment in the first and second divisions were represented during the afternoon and evening, and there is little doubt that the fund has been increased several thousand dollars. It is a worthy object and deserves success. The several companies are directed to drill in inspection movements as follows: Companies K and E, Monday, April 5; D, H, and G, Thursday, April 8; B and C, Monday, April 12; A, F, and I, Thursday, April 15. The field staff, non-commissioned staff, and band will be inspected Monday, April 5.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—Companies A, B, C, D, and E, composing the right wing of this regiment, assembled for battalion drill at their armory on March 30. In general orders the officers were directed to make themselves familiar with the drill for skirmishers, and in order that the men might see what this drill consisted of, Co. D, under Lieut. J. A. Terhune, was called upon to illustrate the manoeuvres; but a few movements were executed, consisting of deployments, advance and retreat, and assemble with firing from the halt, the men taking to the drill and learning rapidly. For a first effort, officers and men deserve credit, and from the interest displayed the 12th will have to keep steadily to work, or at the brigade field day they will be left in the shade by the 22d. Little more than half an hour was expended in this drill, and then the five companies were equalized into four of 20 front, A and E being joined together as Co. A. The battalion formation was very slow, the marching and countermarching of the companies being decidedly tedious. This was added to by the blunder of the color company in starting by the right instead of left. The adjutant discovered the error and caused a wheel about by fours, which allowed the company to enter the line in correct form. The battalion was as usual incorrectly formed, bayonets being fixed. Colonel Porter, if merely to set an example to his

officers, should conform to paragraphs 181 and 752, Tactics. The movements were commenced with a march column of fours, quick and double time, in which step, distances and alignments were of the very best description. On returning to quick time, the fours were wheeled into line and an advance executed in splendid shape. From column of fours, divisions column left was given, and a left front into line, double time, was neatly executed by all but the color company. These movements were repeated, the same company being again at fault. While in double time, front into line by divisions was handsomely performed, and then the close column movements were taken up. In the deployments the guides were slow, while the "support arms" at the completion lacked the snap and promptness expected from officers well posted in their duties. A march in division columns, with changes of direction to the front and by the flank, could hardly be excelled, particularly when the rear divisions took up the double time. A deployment to the right on first division from the column on the march was beautifully executed. The close column ployments on second division right and left in front, with corresponding deployments, were neatly performed, after which the manual of arms and loadings and firings were executed. The manual was fairly rendered, while the firings were all good, especially the obliques. The volleys by battalion and rank were excellent. The marching quick and double time were then continued, and the ployments into close column repeated while on the march. The first of these was spoiled by the commandant of the first division failing to advance after the wheel by fours, while in hardly a single instance during the drill did the file closers close in to the required one yard when in close column. The break into column of fours from the close column were invariably spoiled by the rear divisions failing to move promptly, causing a break in the step and a shuffle to close up. The command was not dismissed until almost half-past ten, the men being under arms for two hours and a half. The left wing, Companies F, G, H, I, and K, were exercised in battalion movements Thursday, April 1.

**FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).**—The 18th anniversary of the organization of this regiment was celebrated at the armory, March 31, by a review, presentation of badges and drill of the non-commissioned officers. The Executive Committee under Major Tuttle fairly outdone themselves in the decorations, for the drill hall was resplendent with flags and bunting, while suits of ancient armor and the coat of arms of the several States filled in the panels on the walls. The guests arrived early, and by 8.30 every available space in the building was occupied. At a few minutes before 9 p. m. adjutant's call was sounded, and the regiment, ten commands twelve front was formed, the line covering the four sides of the room. After receiving the command Col. Brownell ordered the "prepare for review;" ranks were promptly opened and the "present" delivered in handsome style to Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molinieux, 11th Brigade, who was the reviewing officer, accompanied by Commodore Geo. H. Porter, U. S. Navy. The Adjutant failed to post a marker at the reviewing point. The inspection in line was excellent, while the passage was simply a wonder of military evolutions. It was impossible for the companies to wheel, or even execute the "limited space" idea, so the Colonel moved the left centre company to the front in order to permit of the band taking post in a room to the rear. The wings were faced to the right and left, and formed in two lines. "Pass in review" was then ordered, "1st and 6th companies stand fast, fours right, continue the march, on the left column of companies, march." The passage was then made in excellent shape, the column of fours being taken up at the lower end of the room; line reformed by fours left, and the closing "present" given. The review was certainly accomplished, showing the battalion to the very best possible advantage, for besides executing the ceremony it exhibited a fine state of drill and discipline. It was the only way in which the passage could be accomplished in the crowded room, and reflects much credit on Col. Brownell and his command, but it was decidedly in opposition to the system of tactics prescribed in paragraph 815. If innovations are permitted in ceremonies, why not in every other school, squad, company, battalion, brigade, etc.? Of course in the field, or in face of an enemy, the points of tactics would be necessarily ignored, and lines or columns formed by the shortest lines and in the quickest time; but on occasions of ceremony or drill the authorized tactics should be strictly adhered to or the movements abandoned. If a Colonel considered himself qualified to depart from, alter or change the tactics at will, how can he prevent his commissioned and non-commissioned officers from altering or amending the rules to suit special or temporary emergencies. At the close of the review Gen. Moserle presented private Langcake, Co. H, with the veteran diamond badge presented by the Veteran Association of the 47th. A company of 24 files from the non-commissioned officers of the regiment was then formed, and under Col. Brownell gave a very spirited exhibition of the school of the company, with loadings and firings. These loadings and firings were executed in splendid shape, the click, click at the load sounding as but of one piece, while the volleys, standing and kneeling, were almost perfect. The precision with which these movements were executed and the steady click of the hammers would have struck terror to the stoutest heart, and would have demoralized any mob. At the conclusion of the drill Sergt. J. J. Henrichs, Co. E, was presented with the Dakin Badge, and then Col. Brownell, on behalf of the officers, presented Gen. Woodward, late Adjutant-General of the State, with a handsome Doré gallery, bound in morocco. The General was completely taken by surprise, and responded in most feeling terms. The regiment was then dismissed and dancing commenced.

**FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.**—The annual inspections and musters of the troops of the State of New York will commence in New York city on May 10 next with the organizations of the 1st Division in the following order:

Seventy-first regiment, Monday, May 10; 8th regiment, Tuesday, 11th; Batteries B and K Artillery, Wednesday, 12th; 69th regiment, Thursday, 13th; 5th regiment, Friday, 14th; 11th regiment, Saturday, 15th; 12th regiment, Monday, 17th; 11th regiment, Tuesday, 18th; 3d regiment Cavalry, Wednesday, 19th; 22d regiment, Thursday, 20th; Troop A Cavalry and Battery E Artillery, Friday, 21st; 7th regiment, Saturday, 22d.

The commanding officers of the several organizations are directed to select a suitable parade ground for the purpose, designate the same in the order for the parade, and forward a copy of such order to the Inspector-General. The troops will as far as practicable parade armed, uniformed and equipped for field service, wearing their authorized fatigue dress complete, with haversacks and canteens, and overcoats rolled and strapped upon knapsacks or saddles in case the weather should not make it necessary to wear them. All mounted officers to parade mounted. The division inspector is directed to attend the musters and inspections of the cavalry and artillery organizations, and the brigade inspectors those of the regiments of their respective brigades, for such duty as may be necessary. The inspections and musters will be carried on under the plan introduced by the late Adjutant-General Woodward and Inspector-General Briggs.

**THE UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT FUND, S. N. Y.**—Since the issue of G. O. No. 9, General Headquarters, S. N. Y., company commanders have been exercised over the full meaning of the following paragraph:

"Par. X. A 'Report of Parade' (form 92, Military Code,) of each and every parade of the company, accompanied, in this instance, by a list of the names and rank of the present and absent, together with a copy of the order of the parade, will be forwarded to the Inspector-General, direct, within ten days thereafter."

They repeatedly ask, what are we to understand by its provisions? What company is meant, separate companies or each company in the National Guard; and what parade is meant, annual inspection, brigade inspection, or all parades and drills of the company? The reports are no doubt demanded to enable the Inspector-General to check the returns for uniform and equipment fund, and are supposed to be made by each company. As, unfortunately, the same men do not always parade together, the reports will of course have to cover every parade or drill of the company. Thus, because errors and supposed frauds have been found in the returns of some organizations, the company commanders of the entire State are called upon for certified copies of the present and absent at each and every parade held during the year. In regiments quartered in cities, companies parade once each week during eight months in the year, in addition to division and battalion drills and parades, in all close upon fifty times, which, for a company of 75 men, requires the writing of over four thousand names. At present these clothing returns are made by company, and forwarded through regimental, brigade, and division headquarters, who are not required to examine or approve the same. The several regiments are now required to make a consolidated report of present and absent at each parade and drill, to brigade headquarters, and to enable adjutants to compile this report, companies must forward certified returns of present and absent, with a delinquent return which is transmitted to the Court-martial. Thus after every parade a report is made, which can be used to check these returns. If colonels of regiments are held responsible for the correctness of the clothing returns, the names would be checked first at regimental headquarters, then as the company delinquent returns are part of the records of Courts-martial, and are of course filed at brigade headquarters, a second check might be made, ere the returns meet the approval of the brigade commandant. Here then are two checks, of the clothing fund returns, from reports already supplied by company commanders, and by headquarters familiar with the duty of each company organization, and these certainly ought to be sufficient, if insisted on, without the additional report to the Inspector-General. Already are the officers of the State troops overburdened with books, papers, returns, etc., and every effort should be made to reduce this labor instead of adding to it. An officer of the National Guard is at present required to expend not less than \$125 in the purchase of his uniform and equipment; he devotes fully three hours one night each week to the perfecting of his company in drill and discipline; he attends all battalion drills, parades, and the full day duty for rifle practice, and in addition, at least three to four hours each week to the "sedentary work" of his company, and all for glory. The addition of clerical work really unnecessary, as here shown, will not help companies and regiments to recruit their depleted ranks with officers.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Cos. A and C, 18th regiment, Scranton, assembled on March 16 for instruction in the school of the battalion, equalized into four companies of eight files front. Line was promptly formed and the battalion turned over to Col. Bole, the instructor. In the manual the pieces were generally well handled, movements being distinct and in fair time. Loadings and firings executed with fair precision. Concluding the manual, a "rear open order" was given, executed in fair shape, but one material error being noticeable; a repetition was made, but being still unsatisfactory the movement was executed a third time. "Centre forward" upon first attempt met with but indifferent success. "Column left" was badly rendered, in part due to the left centre company having failed to oblique, and thus crowding the two wings. A repetition was but little better. The lieutenant in command of the left centre company still failing to oblique, a third repetition was executed properly. Company commanders should, however, remember that their place is in the marching flank. The deployment into line in two movements was several times repeated, not without error, but there was a visible improvement each time. The errors were principally in the dressings. Officers should remember that the dress is "on the right or left into line" is always toward the point of rest, and in forming line two movements always toward the centre. "Right of company, rear into column," only partially successful. Marching in column good in alignment and distance, step somewhat fast, and wheelings excellent, considering size of the room; in fact we have rarely seen better. Ployments by company and division into close column were nicely rendered, barring the usual error of incorrect dressings. March in column of fours followed by "companies left front into line" were in the main good. To the right close column of companies fairly in distance between companies, and irregular in the wheel of the fours. Closing in mass and taking wheeling distance, good. A few additional movements were executed all in fair shape. Throughout the drill a want of confidence seemed to pervade the action of the officers, but considering that this was the first battalion drill since early in the fall, it was a commendable one. The ranks and file as a rule were steady and regular in their movements, although new recruits here and there throughout the line could be noticed. Formation of line for dress parade was prompt and faultless; order arms and parade rest of companies all good; but lieutenant in command of second company should remember to immediately bring his sword to a parade rest upon facing to the front. Steadiness of men during "sound off" excellent. Manual of arms again commendable, particularly the order arms.

Major Hepburn visited the 2d regiment on Tuesday, March 16, to inspect Cos. A and E, Capt. Durang and Jacobus. As usual, the skirmish drill began the work, and while the drill as a whole was satisfactory, yet the execution of the several movements was only fair. The rally by fours, firings, and the advancing and retiring were well done, although from these two companies much better was expected, as they are commanded by two senior captains in the division. The companies were equalized into four for battalion drill. The drill was but fair, but the small points want looking after more closely. The details were next formed for guard mounting, each arriving on the ground in good shape, although somewhat slow in dressing. The first sergeants should study paragraph 112, Tactics. The present of the guard and march in review well done, but the formation into line and breaking into column of fours after passing the officer of the day was ragged. The present of the two guards and posting and relieving of sentinels, fairly well done, but sentinels not above the average in knowledge of duties, and as a rule not up to the proper salutes due the different grades of officers—a lieutenant being as likely to receive a "present" as a field officer and vice versa. Cos. B, C, and G, 3d regiment, assembled on Wednesday,



March 17. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock battalion line formed by Adj. Gardiner and turned over to Col. Bonnaffon in fair shape. The exercises began with skirmish drill by Co. C, fairly well performed, considering the limited quarters. The most notable error was the manner of the captain in giving his commands. He might read Tactics with advantage. Co. B followed, and were barely on a par with their predecessors. With their ample armory facilities a much better drill was expected. The movements of both companies were ragged, the men seeming not to understand what was required of them. Co. G were excused from the skirmish drill, it is presumed, for the reason that they were not better up than the two former companies. The battalion was then equalized into four companies, Lieut. Thomas taking care of the extra company. The several movements in the school of the battalion were executed in far better shape than there was any reason to look for, it being the first occasion that any portion of this regiment had been together in a room large enough to drill an ordinary size company. A few errors on the part of the colonel were noticed, such as allowing improper dressing, not posting markers, etc., and giving the command "right by companies" instead of "left by companies," and erroneously correcting the captain of second company, who had executed the movement as ordered. On right into line from column of companies the captain of first company was all at sea until posted by the instructor, and even then ordered "wheel" instead of "turn," followed by all the others except the second who gave correct command. A centre forward was very badly mixed, but done better on second trial. Close column and deployments fairly well done. Guard mounting passed very fair, but lacked that nicety and carefulness of detail necessary to make the ceremony attractive. The lieutenant commanding old guard made the mistake of presenting his guard as the new guard were passing the officer of the day in review.

Col. Bonnaffon has undertaken a heavy task, for the companies have all been knocked about from one organization to another; they have had no instruction or discipline, and one of the first and most necessary requirements is a school for officers. They are all in need of proper instruction.

Cos. E, F and H assembled Friday, March 19, the strength present averaging about 35 per company, but owing to the distance they had to come and the stormy weather they did not report until 8:55 p. m., twenty-five minutes late. The several companies were about equal in the skirmish drill, although Co. H had somewhat the advantage of the others, but all were better than the companies of March 17. The battalion was then equalized into four companies, eight files front for drill. Break from the right to march to the left, all the companies executed the "wheel" instead of the "turn" into column; centre forward the fourth company wheeled into place instead of breaking into fours, and after considerable trouble, finally got straightened out; forming into line to the right by two movements very well executed. The battalion being in line the colonel commanded "companies left front into line," failing to command fours right, the result being the most beautiful mix imaginable; the right centre company moved forward, the left centre company wheeled to the left, and the right company wheeled to the right and then to the left, forming a sort of an incomplete hollow square. After being straightened out, column of fours was formed, and then companies left front into line fairly executed; the captain of the second company supported arms while on the march, but corrected the error at once. The guard mount was fairly executed, but the first sergeant reported the details with their (the sergeants') bayonets unfixd, and fixed them by order of the colonel. The passage in review was extremely well done. Taking all in all the companies of this regiment are about on a par with each other, and all seem to take interest in their work. With proper instruction they may be brought to efficiency and of useful service to the State when required; even now they are superior to the old 3d regiment.

On Monday, March 22, the last two Companies B and C, Second regiment, assembled at the armory for the usual inspection; Co. B had about 50 men in line, while Co. C paraded with very thin ranks. This company was at one time one of the strongest and under Capt. Clark one of the best drilled in the regiment, but for some reason has of late been on the decline. The skirmish drill of Co. B was well executed; that of Co. C poor. The battalion drill and guard mount were not up to the other companies of the regiment and far below the average of the brigade. Taking the drill as a whole, it was a poor ending for the series of the inspections held by Maj. Hepburn since March 1.

Reviewing the series, the inspector expressed himself to the effect, that as a rule much improvement had been made during the past year in most of the companies of the brigade, and while in many there was a very marked increase, both in efficiency of the officers and men, there was yet room for much improvement.

MARYLAND.—Capt. J. Mason Jamison, well known for his prominent connection with the 5th regiment, died March 22, at Baltimore, in the 33d year of his age. Capt. Jamison was a son of the late C. C. Jamison, once President of the Bank of Baltimore, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, at which General Stonewall Jackson was once Superintendent. He was one of the original members of the 5th regiment at its organization in 1867, was elected lieutenant, and afterward captain. When the brigade staff was organized Capt. Jamison resigned his position in the line to accept the position of aide-de-camp on the staff, and for a long time has filled the position of acting adjutant-general. He served with the staff in the railroad riots of July, 1877.

WISCONSIN.—An amendment to the militia law authorizes the formation of six additional companies, increasing the force to thirty companies in all, of which two are cavalry and twenty-eight infantry. In anticipation of the increase, applications for authority to organize had been filed with the Adjutant-General before the law took effect. The principal features of the law as it now stands are as follows: The Governor's staff consists of the adjutant-general, who is also inspector-general, the quartermaster-general and surgeon-general each with rank of brigadier-general, and six aides-de-camp, and a military secretary ranking as colonel. There have been no regimental or battalion organizations as yet, though four companies in the southern part of the State have made an application to be formed into a battalion, under a provision for such formation, on the recommendation of a majority of the commissioned officers of the companies desiring it.

The minimum number for a company of infantry is 55 and the maximum 101. The State pays each company annually \$300 for expenses of armory, etc., and \$5 additional for each member fully uniformed in attendance at the annual inspection and encampment, not exceeding 75 men to each company. The only provision for expenses of encampment is commutation of rations at Army rates. The companies are supplied with Springfield breech-loaders 45-cal., in good condition, with the service belt, box and scabbard. The uniforms are either private or company property. The uniform is required by law to be same as U. S. Army, unless a different one is prescribed by special orders for a particular company. The effect of this has been that no two companies are uniformed alike. Of the six companies assembled at the

capital on the occasion of the inauguration of the Governor in January last, one wore blue and red, one blue and white, one blue and buff, one gray and buff, and two gray and black of different patterns. As the result of this "variety show" the new companies now organizing and all old companies refitting will be required, by a general order about to be issued, to adopt a dark blue and buff uniform of the style furnished by Boylan and Co., New York, to the Lake City Guards of Madison, which is conceded to be the finest uniform in the State. The pattern is substantially the same as the 7th New York with "slashes" and collar seam trimmed with narrow gold braid. It has been with the greatest difficulty that the legislature—largely composed of Grangers—has been induced to pay the \$900 per co. and \$5 per man in camp, as now provided, but it is expected that something will be gained each year until the State has a force of 1,800 to 2,000 men fully equipped and well disciplined, having all their legitimate and necessary expenses paid by the State. Outside of Milwaukee there is no city having more than two companies, and only one part of the State where four companies can be got together for battalion drill without being absent from home over twenty-four hours. This, of course, practically deprives the men of the benefits of such drills, and the prevailing sentiment is against mere paper regimental or battalion organizations with an ornamental corps of field officers.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE 20th Separate Co., New York (Binghamton), Capt. E. G. Judd, will visit Scranton, Pa., Friday, April 9, by invitation of the Scranton City Guard Battalion, on the occasion of their armory fair.

—Co. K, 23d New York (Brooklyn), Capt. Charles E. Waters, will hold its closing drill at the regimental armory, Clermont avenue, on Thursday evening, April 8. The "Partridge Medal" for season 1879-80 will be awarded, and a concert and reception will follow the drill.

—THE Gen. J. B. Woodward Staff Association, members of the 2d Div. staff, while Gen. Woodward was in command, held its annual dinner at the Brooklyn Club on March 25. The club has lost one member since its organization by the death of Lieut.-Col. Gulick, ordnance officer.

—THE increased appropriation to be awarded to competitive military companies during the Centennial Exposition, Nashville, Tenn., \$2,500, will be divided into the following prizes: For best drilled infantry company, \$1,000; second best, \$500; best drilled section of artillery, \$300; second best, \$200; best drilled cavalry company, \$300; second best, \$200.

—THE 1st regiment, New Jersey, will hold a full dress drill and reception on Thursday, April 8.

—THE committee of the board of officers and veteran corps of the 1st regiment, Pennsylvania, has purchased the lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Callowhill streets for the purpose of erecting an armory. The lot is 140 feet front on Broad street, with a depth of 220 feet, and affords excellent facilities for the erection of a magnificent and commodious armory. The site was purchased for \$80,000, and is said to be worth about \$100,000, the owner making this liberal discount as a contribution to the organization.

—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., expects a new armory for its regiment and battery. The \$40,000 in the supply bill for that object has not been erased, and it looks as if it will be signed by the Governor.

—GOVERNOR WILTZ, of Louisiana, sent a battalion of militia to St. John's Parish, on March 30, to put down labor troubles.

—THE 7th Indiana met at Indianapolis, March 23, for permanent organization. This was the first Indiana organization of the late war. The permanent officers are: Capt. A. M. Luke, chairman; W. H. Speer, secretary; Orville Thompson, regimental historian. They adjourned to meet on the 17th of next September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

—Co. H, 2d Nebraska, Omaha, were presented with a stand of colors on March 29.

—THE California Military bill has passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

—LT. JOSHUA ROBERTSON has been promoted captain of the Summer Guard, vice Burns, promoted. M. N. Laufenburg, of the Gatling Battery, was chosen 1st lieutenant.

—Co. E, 23d New York, Capt. Chas. L. Finck, held its closing drill at the armory, March 30; after the dismissal the company held its annual supper at Hubels, at which General Barnes, Col. Partridge, 23d, and Capt. F. S. Belton, 71st, were the special guests.

—AN error of the types gave the 7th New York but 22 files front at the evening parade March 23. It should have read 10 commands 32 files front.

—THE bill for the appointment of the commission to revise the Military Code S. N. Y. has passed the Assembly. It provides for the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and Commissary-General of Ordnance, and three officers of the National Guard, one of whom must be a lawyer of ten years' practice. The commission will be appointed by the Governor.

—GATLING BATTERY E, 1st New York Division (Washington Grays), have been assigned the ground floor of their present armory for drill purposes. Rental \$2,250 per year for two years.

—THROUGH their carelessness two mechanics were blown from the roof of the new armory building, 7th New York, on March 30; one was killed and the other severely injured.

—THE Commissioners of Public Works have been directed by resolution of the Board of Aldermen to fit up, alter, and repair the Essex Market Armory—shortly to be occupied by the 5th New York—at an expense not to exceed the sum of \$5,000.

—MAJ. HERBERT S. JEWELL presented the marksman's badges, 1879, to the 17th Sep. Co., 11th N. Y. Brigade, at the Opera House, Flushing, March 29. After the military ceremonies a ball and reception was held. Co. F, 47th regiment attended in a body.

—THE spring inspections, 8th regiment Mass. Vol. Militia commenced with Co. A at Newburyport, March 29.

—THE Greenway Guards, 51st New York, Syracuse, N. Y., were presented with a handsome National flag by their honorary members at the close of the parade, March 29. The ninth annual ball of the company was held at Turn Hall in the evening.

—IN General Orders Lieut. Col. Schurig, 14th New York, thus addressed the regiment: "This year, as in the past, the regiment will properly observe the anniversary of the 'Mustering in' to the United States service for the war. A committee of the Council of Officers will confer with the committee appointed by Gen. E. B. Fowler, President of the Veteran Society, and all arrangements will be made in time to publish to the commands in the next General Orders. As the 23d of May this year will fall on Sunday, the 24th will be observed and celebrated as the nineteenth anniversary of the day upon which this regiment was mustered for the war."

—THE members of the Scranton Battalion, 19th regiment, Pa., will hold a Fair, commencing April 7th, for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness on their new armory. From the enthusiasm in regard to this matter noticed in Scranton they bid fair to not only pay the debt, but leave a considerable balance on hand, a part of which will be expended in perfecting their rifle range. The week will be taken up as follows: Wednesday, April 7, "opening day;" Fair formally opened by Governor Hoyt, parade and reception. April 8th, "all comers day;" 9th, "military day;" grand parade in the forenoon, presentation of prizes in the evening; 10th, "School day;" 12th, "Fireman's day;" 13th, "Conductors day;" 14th, General prize day," awarding of prizes in the evening. The Cartridge Box, a journal of the Fair, will be published daily.

—SEPARATE TROOP A, 1st New York Division, held its annual reception and dress parade at Concordia Assembly rooms on March 30. The command was present in full numbers, and during the parade appeared to most excellent advantage in their handsome full dress uniforms. After the parade the marksmen of 1879 were called to the front and received their badges through Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector, as follows: Major Karl Klein, veteran, 3 four bars, 3 three bars, 3 two bars, and 6 of one bar. Dancing followed the military ceremonies.

—THE 14th New York were exercised in the school of the battalion at the armory on Friday, April 2d. Those drills will be continued on April 13th and 22d and May 5th.

—Co. C, 71st New York, Capt. Thompson, will hold its thirtieth anniversary, by a military and civic reception, at Standard Hall, Broadway and 42d street, on Tuesday evening, April 20th. The company is one of the best in the division, and have spared neither time nor money in providing for the pleasure of their guests. Generals Heusted, Wyllie, Blauvelt and Vilmar and Staffs, with the Colonels of several regiments of the First, Second and Fifth Divisions will be among the special guests.

—THE Division and Brigade Commanders and Staffs 1st New York Division will be inspected and mustered at the armory of Separate troop A on Friday evening, May 7th.

—THE First Infantry Battalion, California N. G., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Creed Haymond, has been changed to the First Regiment Artillery, and will be entitled to a full Field. The Sacramento Light Artillery has been attached to the new regiment.

—THE 20th Battalion Infantry, Kingston, N. Y., Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Tremper, will dedicate its new armory on Friday evening, April 16th.

—THE 5th New York Division, Major-Gen. J. W. Husted, will be inspected and mustered during the last week of June and first weeks of July.

—THE officers of the Independent Corps of Cadets, Mass. Vol. Militia, will receive His Excellency Governor Long and Staff at dinner at the Somerset Club on Saturday evening, April 3d.

—NEARLY two hundred and fifty men are constantly employed at the Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., in the manufacture of infantry equipments. A thousand sets will be ready for the Rhode Island State militia about May 1, and Pennsylvania has an order for 8,000 sets to be ready on July 1. Many gun carriages and cavalry equipments are also in process of manufacture. The pay roll for February was \$6,892.

—THE commissioned officers of the 14th New York (Brooklyn), were ordered at the armory for drill and instruction on Wednesday, March 31, nine out of the twenty-four reporting. One half hour was expended in explaining part of the manual of arms, and the school was dismissed.

—FROM present appearances, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and ex-Col. E. B. Fowler is to be the new brigade commander, 5th New York Brigade.

—CAPTAIN elect J. R. K. Barlow, and 1st Lieut. elect T. Lyon, Co. F, 14th New York, were before the Brigade Examining Board, 5th Brigade, on March 31.

—COMPANIES C and D, 23d New York (Brooklyn), held their closing drill at the armory on March 29, being equalized into four commands twelve full files, under Capt. Ferry. Lieut. Holmes acted as adjutant, and formed battalion line rapidly and well. The drill was commenced with the "manual," rendered in fine shape, and followed by a march, column of fours, step and distances excellent. A number of close column ployments and deployments were then executed in good style to the satisfaction of the officers and delight of the audience. Line was then reformed for dress parade; the carry, order, and parade rest, and steadiness during the sound off could hardly be excelled, while the manual was, if any thing, better than during the drill. The companies were dismissed at 9:30 p. m. and the floor cleared for dancing. The company rooms were decorated with flags, flowers, and a fountain of perfume. Guard duty was performed by a detail of volunteers from Co. H.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania has issued instructions for rifle practice by the State troops, to commence April 15 and continue until Nov. 15. The National Guard will be qualified in the following classes: Fourth class, to comprise all men who do not practice; third class, 100 yards; second class, 200 yards; first class, 500 yards; five shots at each distance; no sighting shots. Thirteen points shall be necessary to qualify from one class into another, and no one will be allowed to shoot at a longer distance until he has qualified from the class below. The first class will shoot for the "marksman's badge," five rounds at 200 yards and five at 500 yards, and if the combined scores at the two distances equal twenty-five points or over, those successful shall be entitled to the "marksman's badge." Those who qualified under the rules as marksman last season will be allowed to shoot for the marksman's badge without practice in the lower classes, and in practice at 100 yards and 200 yards the position shall be according to the rules of the National Association; in practice at 500 yards any position may be taken, without artificial rest, provided the head be toward the target. Only the general arm of the State, the Springfield 50 cal. rifle, will be used in practice; but all officers using the model of Springfield rifle, cal. 45, and all men who have received the Springfield of the latter calibre for regimental team purposes may be qualified subject to handicap.

CALIFORNIA.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Burns has organized a match for the Division Champion Diamond Badge for 1880, presented by the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell; the match to take place at Shell Mound Park, March 28; 20 rounds 200 yards; no sighting shots; Lowell cartridges, with any military rifle; entrance, \$2.50; open to National Guardsmen.

—THE eighth annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club, New York City, will be held in the rooms of Co. H, 7th regiment, Third avenue and Sixth street, on Tuesday, April 6, at 8 p. m. Officers will be elected for the year 1880.

—THE New York Rifle Club opened the season at Creedmoor on Wednesday, March 31st, with the match between the club team and that from the South Brooklyn club. A



musical and sociable house warming was held at the new club rooms, 211 4th avenue, on Thursday, April 1st.

— BRIG. GEN. A. C. BARNES, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., inspected the armory ranges of the 8th, 12th and 22d regiments on the evening of April 2d.

— PRIVATE GEO. E. HOOG, Co. C, 13th New York, won the Briggs Medal at the armory, Saturday, March 27th, on the following score: 3, 44, 45, 44, 28 out of the possible 35, 200 yards, military rifles, reduced target.

— A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Directors, National Rifle Association, will be held at 23 Park Row, on Tuesday, April 6, at 3 P. M. The report of the Committee on International Match will be the principal business of the meeting.

— THE range of the 17th Battalion, Newburgh, N. Y., was opened for practice on April 1.

— THE first regular match, National Rifle Association, will be shot at Creedmoor to-day, Saturday, April 3, off-hand individual match, all comers, 100, 200, and 300 yards. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1.35 P. M., and Creedmoor at 4.40 and 6.05 P. M.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In a recent speech in the British Parliament, Mr. Gladstone said: "What did the Tory party do for the colonies? I can tell you. They made war against the American continent. They added to the debt of the country 200 millions in order to destroy freedom in America. They alienated it and drove it from this country. They were compelled to bring this country to make an ignominious peace; and, as far as I know, that attempt to put down freedom in America, with its results to this country, is the only very great fact which

has ever distinguished the relations between a Tory government and the colonies."

THE Queen Adelaide Naval Fund is a fund for the relief of necessitous daughters of deceased English naval and marine officers. The fund allows of grants of only £3 to £10 a year, and the committee of ladies who distribute it report some harrowing cases of sufferings and struggles by the delicately nurtured orphan daughters of former officers.

Is his "Nord-Amerika: seine Städte und Naturwunder, sein Land und seine Leute," Von Ernst von Hesse Wartegg Leipzig, Weigel, 1879, the author presents what he called "a variety of suggestive 'types of the people'—newspaper boys, teamsters, hunters, negroes, Indians, and Chinese."

In a letter to the London Times J. G. S. Anderson says: "A company with which I am connected are now considering the plans of a large ocean steamer for the direct trade with Australia, and would, no doubt, be prepared, if duly encouraged, to go even further than hitherto in the direction of contributing to our reserve naval strength by constructing a vessel which should be capable of transformation at short notice and at any point of the voyage into a powerful war ship. In order to illustrate certain ideas of my own on the subject, I am at present engaged, with skilled practical assistance, in the preparation of plans of a steamer which shall not only be as nearly unsinkable as possible, but shall afford protection to machinery, crew, troops, stores, etc.,

against the guns of any ordinary man-of-war cruiser, without any sacrifice of the comfort of passengers when the vessel is engaged in her ordinary peaceful occupation. A main feature of my scheme is to arrange the internal fitting so that, when required, the same protection which the coal armor of the bunkers gives to the machinery can be extended to other parts of the ship by means of the interposition of wool, sacks of wheat, coal, or other suitable substance in the spaces provided for the purpose. So much for defensive power. For offence, there is no difficulty in fitting the stem of a merchant steamer to receive a spur for ramming, nor in providing the necessary structural strength in that part of the ship. The comparative impunity with which an Atlantic steamer lately tilted full speed at an iceberg proves this. One or two Monocleff or disappearing guns could also be readily fitted; and with a supply of Nordenfolt guns to repel torpedo launches, etc., the armament of the Naval Reserve cruiser would be about complete."

THE Emperor of Russia has presented to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria a war steamer, forty thousand rifles, and several Krupp guns.

BALMAIN'S "luminous paint" has been examined by the English Lords of the Admiralty, who are so favorably impressed with it that they have ordered two compartments of H. M. S. *Comus* to be painted with it. At the West India Docks the superintendent has ordered some phosphorescent lanterns for use in the spirit vaults.

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1,238,000. The still-born are reckoned in both births and deaths. It is interesting to compare the latter figures with those of the same year for France, given on the 1st inst. In France the number of births was 936,-

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1. Military Law, by W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.
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3. Strategos, the American Game of War, by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. Army.
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5. Artillery in the East with some account of the Fortifications of Japan and China, by Brevt. Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. Army.
6. Letters from President Hayes, the Secretary of War, and others.

In reference to this publication General Sherman says, in a letter to General Hancock: "I have examined somewhat critically the first number of the JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION, of which you are the President, and it affords me pleasure to convey to you my judgment that the Journal, if published annually, or oftener, may be made the vehicle of much valuable knowledge to the profession. The number before me in typography is excellent, and in the subjects discussed is most interesting and valuable."

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increased in Germany at the rate of 1.25 per cent. The number of marriages in Germany has greatly fallen off since 1872, when 423,900 were registered.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution was held on Saturday, March 6, Admiral Sir A. C. Key in the chair. The report showed that 32 life, and 148 annual and life members had joined the institution during the year, the total number now standing at the respectable total of 4,473. Twenty-nine papers were read during the past year, and the *Journal* had an increased sale. The library now contained 19,170 volumes, of which 420 had been added

during the past year. There had been useful additions to the museum. The subject for the military essay for the current year would be "Military operations in the united kingdom, considered particularly as influenced by the enclosed nature of the country." The annual subscriptions amount to \$14,020, and there is an annual government grant of \$8,000. The chairman announced that Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle was the successful competitor for the gold medal given by the institution. Seven essays on the subject selected, "Naval tactics on the open sea with the existing types of vessels and weapons," had been sent in to the referees, Vice-

Admirals G. O. Willes, C.B., W. G. Luard, C.B., and Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins. Captain Fremantle has also just been awarded a gold medal by the Shipwreckers' Mariners' Society for his bravery in saving life at sea.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

RODGERS—CHAMBERS.—On Tuesday, March 30, 1886, at the residence of Mrs. Alex. Chambers, 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lieutenant JOHN A. RODGERS, U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH B. CHAMBERS.



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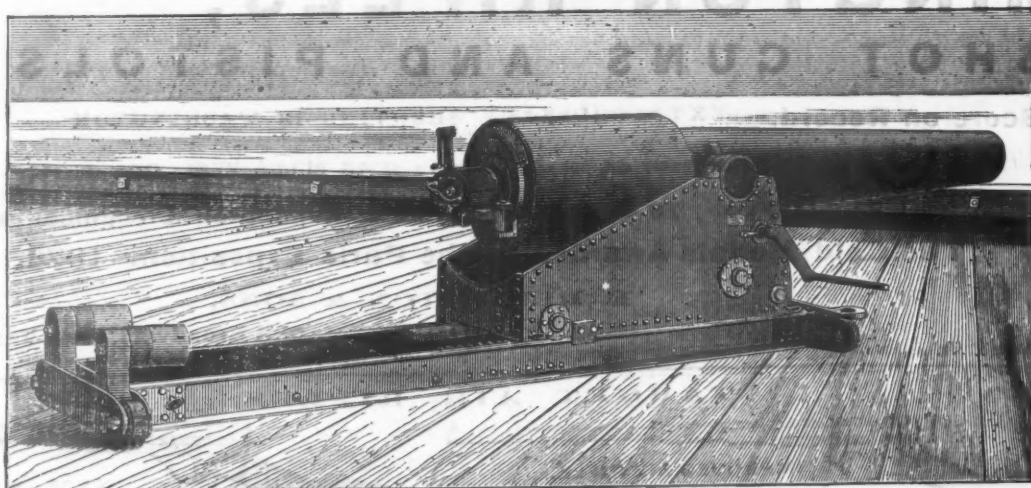
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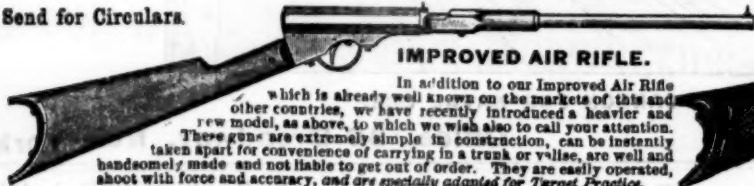
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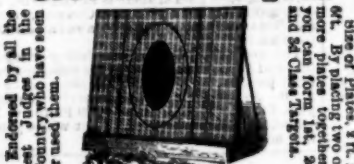
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